

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Felix G. Cobb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellen Jane Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Celestia E. Outlaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches of Williamsbridge, New York City, for investigation into affairs in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRONNA: Petition of the Commercial Club of Minot, N. Dak., for passage of the Wilson bill relative to an increase of salaries for postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAYES: Petitions of Abraham Lincoln Council, No. 2, of San Francisco, Cal., and U. S. Grant Council, No. 19, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of Iowa soldiers, for legislation that shall increase pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Levi Curtis, of Woodbury, Conn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Ben Miller Council, No. 11, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Bridgewater (Conn.) Grange, No. 153, against free seed distribution—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joshua E. Hyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Martha Washington Council, No. 2, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska: Petition of North Platte Division, No. 35, Order of Railway Conductors, against the La Follett bill limiting hours of continuous employment by railway employees—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Railway Conductors, Division No. 33, of North Platte, Nebr., against arbitrary limitation of hours of labor on railways—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of T. T. Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: Petition of the R. L. Boyan Company, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Council No. 7, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Sumter, S. C., favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LILLEY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Dora K. Flaherty and Francis Hoey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of J. Eaton, for forest reserve in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Hamilton Council, No. 35, Daughters of Liberty, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Petitions of the Watson Jeffersonian Magazine and the New Rochelle Paragraph, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Hardesty (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James E. Converse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Jemina Griggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David Sloss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of the United Spanish War Veterans, of Fresno, Cal., Camp No. 6, for restoration of the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. S. Noe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of Spanish War Veterans of Au-

burn, N. Y., for restoration of the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POLLARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Division No. 35, Order of Railway Conductors, of North Platte, Nebr., expressing unalterable opposition to the bill limiting continuous hours of labor by railway employees—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the library board of the State University of Nebraska, against any change in the copyright law relative to importation of books in the English language—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SAMUEL: Petition of Bloomsburg Council, No. 81, Daughters of Liberty, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMYSER: Petitions of Wayne Council, No. 42, of Wooster, Ohio; Coshocton Council, No. 65, and Goodwill Lodge, No. 178, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Bridgewater (Conn.) Grange, No. 153, against free Government seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Evening Leader, New Haven, Conn., against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert Beardsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATKINS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of C. A. Sarpy, estate of Chestan Metoyer, estate of Florentin Conaut, estates of William Robinson and Emily Bartell, H. N. Sarpy, estates of Theophile Metoyer and Elena Metoyer, heirs of Joseph Metoyer and Antoinette Metoyer, estate of J. Valcour Metoyer, heirs of Francois F. G. Metoyer, estate of Joseph E. Dupre, estate of Charles Christophe, estate of Artemise Metoyer, estate of Oram D. Metoyer, estate of Francois Florival Metoyer, and heirs of J. B. P. Rachal—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 18, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. SCOTT, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

PAYMENT OF INDIAN FUNDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs submitting a draft of a bill authorizing the payment to any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit or helpless from old age, etc., his or her share of the tribal trust funds in the Treasury, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHOLERA VIRUS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in further response to the resolution of the 12th instant, additional information relative to experiments with cholera virus upon prisoners in Bilibid Prison, at Manila; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report prepared by Samuel J. Barrows, Commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission, of the proceedings of the Seventh International Prison Congress, held at Budapest September 3-9, 1906; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 189. An act to establish a life-saving station at the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H.;

H. R. 21200. An act to authorize the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Allegheny River, in Allegheny County, Pa.; and

H. R. 21951. An act to authorize the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tombigbee River, in the State of Alabama.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 203) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December on the 20th day of said month; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the appointment of commercial attachés to the consulate at Yokohama and Shanghai; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Catholic Societies, relative to the action of the French Government toward the Catholic Church; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of Rev. J. Chester Hyde and 112 other citizens of Dexter, Me., praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists, of Springfield, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring the closing on Sunday of certain places of business in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Business Men's Association, of the Northeast Citizens' Association, and of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of the park policemen in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DEPEW presented the memorial of J. G. White and 9 other citizens of Fultonville, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the closing of certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FLINT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Imperial, Calexico, Brawley, Holtville, and El Centro, all in the State of California, praying that an appropriation be made to repair the break in the Colorado River in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Pasadena, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of post-office clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GAMBLE presented sundry affidavits in support of the bill (S. 6963) granting an increase of pension to William B. Sayles; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER presented a petition of the congregation of the Church of the Living God, of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation setting apart a State or Territory in which its members may settle for the fostering of their religious creeds; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented sundry petitions of D. R. Thomas, chairman and treasurer of the Organizing Committee of the United States, praying for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and their offspring under the protection of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Hamilton, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of St. Louis, Sparta, Houston, Kell, Carthage, Marissa, Cutler, Pinckneyville, Tilden, and Oakdale, all in the State of Missouri, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FULTON presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Milwaukee, Oreg., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the closing of certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of sundry representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, of Coalgate, Ind. T., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the im-

mediate sale to actual settlers of the surplus segregated coal and asphalt lands in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KNOX presented petitions of S. M. Watson, Danville; Rev. James E. Hutchison, Danville; Nellie B. Mershon, East Springfield; W. M. Gaylor, Renovo; William H. Rishel, Danville; Rev. L. M. Wecksel, Renovo; Caroline S. Sinclair, Philadelphia; Fanny C. Soutter, Philadelphia; Northeast Branch, Philadelphia Christian Endeavor Union, Philadelphia; West Philadelphia Branch, Christian Endeavor Union, Philadelphia; Dr. A. E. Heimbach, Renovo; C. R. James, Renovo, and sundry citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pittsburg, Mercer, Quarryville, New Kingston, Cochran, Homer City, Houston, and Adamsville, of Bishop Darlington, of Harrisburg, and F. N. Hoffstot, Pittsburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Harrisburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of postal clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a 1-cent postage rate; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Free Library of Philadelphia, of Philadelphia; Carnegie Free Library, of Braddock; Drexel Institute Library, of Philadelphia; Library of Haverford College, of Haverford; Dickinson College Library, of Carlisle; Lafayette College Library, of Easton; Dimmick Memorial Library, of Mauch Chunk, and the Lehigh University Library, of South Bethlehem, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright; which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the growth of the American merchant marine; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of General George A. McCall Post, No. 31, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Westchester, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension to all soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and a uniform pension to widows of soldiers and sailors of that war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Warren, Pa., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Pottsville, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Copper River Railway Company, of the Territory of Alaska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to aid in the construction of a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. BURNHAM), from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3763) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Baker;

A bill (S. 5573) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus A. Thompson;

A bill (S. 6581) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Lowell;

A bill (S. 6585) granting an increase of pension to Amos Ham;

A bill (S. 6583) granting an increase of pension to Abram P. Colby; and

A bill (S. 6591) granting an increase of pension to Henry Campbell.

Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. BURNHAM), from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3931) granting an increase of pension to Fanny A. Pearsons;

A bill (S. 6596) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cobb;

A bill (S. 6597) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Read;

A bill (S. 6163) granting an increase of pension to William H. Westcott;

A bill (S. 5599) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Flaherty;

A bill (S. 5041) granting an increase of pension to George A. Tucker;

A bill (S. 6833) granting an increase of pension to Bettie Vose; and

A bill (S. 7065) granting an increase of pension to Lovisa Donaldson.

Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. BURNHAM), from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6505) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Morgan Benton;

A bill (S. 4127) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Payne;

A bill (S. 6514) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Augustus Stocker; and

A bill (S. 6885) granting an increase of pension to William H. Anderson.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7213) providing for the establishment of a public park at Langdon, in the District of Columbia, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; which was agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE. I report back from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 22584) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, and I ask for its consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill; and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPORT ON INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR 1906.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print from stereotype plates 1,500 additional copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for 1906, for the use of the Department of the Interior.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 7301) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs of Claude M. Johnson, of the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky, and of Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, of the same county and State, claim for cotton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 7302) to incorporate the American Medical Union; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 7303) granting an increase of pension to B. H. Randall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 7304) granting an increase of pension to George Riel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7305) granting an increase of pension to R. K. Leech; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 7306) granting an increase of pension to Anna Cochran; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LONG (for Mr. DOLLIVER) introduced a bill (S. 7307) granting an increase of pension to John Atchison; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 7308) to extend the time for the completion of the Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7309) granting an increase of pension to Mary Douglas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7310) granting an increase of pension to James C. Himes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 7311) to amend section 5153 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FLINT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7312) granting an increase of pension to R. M. Robertson;

A bill (S. 7313) granting an increase of pension to Albert Sarum; and

A bill (S. 7314) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Bridges.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 7315) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Beals; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DU PONT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7316) granting an increase of pension to Addie B. Thomas; and

A bill (S. 7317) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Chambers.

Mr. CULBERSON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 7318) for the relief of J. P. Dieter; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 7319) for the relief of William J. Briggs; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7320) granting a pension to Frank B. Nofsinger;

A bill (S. 7321) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dennis;

A bill (S. 7322) granting an increase of pension to John Marshall;

A bill (S. 7323) granting an increase of pension to Falls H. Castone;

A bill (S. 7324) granting an increase of pension to Frances Logan; and

A bill (S. 7325) granting an increase of pension to William W. Cooper.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 7326) to amend an act entitled "An act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials," approved June 7, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7327) providing for the leasing of coal, lignite, petroleum, and natural gas deposits belonging to the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7328) to authorize the allotment of 80 acres of land to each Indian belonging on and occupying the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., now living and to whom no allotment has been made, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 7329) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel L. Turner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 7330) to regulate and equalize the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue-Marine Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 7331) for the relief of Louisa G. Smithson, administratrix of the estate of Villo R. Smithson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 7332) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 7333) granting an increase of pension to James E. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were sever-

ally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Joshua F. Jellison;

A bill (S. 7335) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Burt (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7336) granting an increase of pension to Freeland Young (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 7337) granting a pension to Henry W. Blair; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 7338) for the relief of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 7339) granting a pension to Julia C. R. Baird; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7340) granting an increase of pension to Horatio G. Foster;

A bill (S. 7341) granting a pension to Menzo S. Bishop (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 7342) granting a pension to Nathaniel M. Smith (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 7343) granting an increase of pension to Caroline A. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CHILD LABOR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 17838) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Substitute for section 1:

"That no child under 14 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in the District of Columbia in any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, saloon, hotel, apartment house, pool room, theater, or bowling alley, nor during school hours in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, selling newspapers, or doing other light outdoor work, nor shall such child be employed before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to children between the ages of 12 and 16 years employed in the Senate and House of Representatives, nor to children between such ages who are regularly engaged in learning a trade."

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 17838) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 17838) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 20888) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act, and to provide for the payment of French spoliation claims recommended by the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the acts approved January 20, 1885, and March 3, 1891, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RURAL FREE-DELIVERY CARRIERS.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, it was

Ordered, That the bill (S. 6903) to increase the salaries of rural free-delivery carriers be reprinted, and that 500 additional copies be printed for the Senate document room.

THREE COMPANIES OF TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

On motion of Mr. FORAKER, it was

Ordered, That 500 copies of Senate Document No. 107, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, be printed for the use of the Senate.

MESSANGER FOR COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided for.

THE KONGO FREE STATE.

Mr. PATTERSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas statements have appeared in a reputable New York journal and in reputable journals of other sections of the country that a lobby, alleged to have been maintained by a foreign government, was engaged during the last session of Congress in attempting to influence Senators in their official action upon matters pertaining to the Kongo Free State; and

Whereas a duly accredited consular official is accused in these publications of having sent communications to Senators in an effort to influence their official action: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be, and are hereby, instructed to investigate all facts in connection with the aforesaid charges and the truth of the same; and that the committee promptly report the result of said investigation to the Senate.

LOAN TO JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask the Senate to take up Senate bill 6896, proposing a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company. I observe that the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is not at this moment in his seat. He asked that the bill might lie over until to-day, but I am authorized by him to state that he has examined it and has no objection to it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will not, of course, object to the request made by the Senator from Virginia, but I wish to give notice that when the bill he calls up has been considered I shall ask that the regular order be proceeded with, which will be the Calendar under Rule VIII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill called up by the Senator from Virginia.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 6896) appropriating the sum of \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the cost of the construction, completion, and opening of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, on April 26, 1907, and to provide for the protection of the Government and insuring the repayment of the said sum of \$1,000,000 by a first lien upon the gross receipts of the said exposition company from all paid admissions to the grounds of said exposition and from all moneys received from concessions after the opening of said exposition, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 2, line 13, to strike out the word "applications" and insert "application;" so as to read:

That for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the cost of the construction, completion, and opening of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, on April 26, 1907, the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said sum to be paid to the Jamestown Exposition Company on the request of the president of said company in amounts as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon the passage of this act, \$250,000 during the month of January, \$200,000 during the month of February, \$200,000 during the month of March, and \$100,000 during the month of April, 1907. That to insure the application of all said moneys to the purposes for which the same is appropriated the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint a suitable person or persons whose duty it shall be to supervise the disbursement of the same when paid, as herein provided, and to make a full and complete report thereof to him as he may require.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, page 3, line 13, after the word "dispose," to insert "of;" so as to read:

Provided, That the amount hereby appropriated when paid to the Jamestown Exposition Company, as herein provided, shall constitute an indebtedness of the said company to the Government of the United States and shall be repaid by said company to the Treasury of the United States. That for the purpose of protecting the Government and insuring the repayment of said sum of \$1,000,000 the Government shall have the first lien upon the gross receipts of said exposition company from all paid admissions to the grounds of said exposition and from all moneys received from concessions after the opening of said exposition. That before any part of this appropriation is paid, as hereinbefore provided, the said Jamestown Exposition Company shall execute, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, an instrument in writing giving and securing to the Government a first lien upon its said gross receipts, and said exposition company shall at the same time guarantee to the said Government, under suitable penalties, that the said gross receipts are then entirely free from liens, mortgages, or other incumbrances, and that it will not pledge or in any way encumber or dispose of the said receipts so as to injure or affect the right of the Government to first receive therefrom the amount to be returned to the Treasury, as herein provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, page 3, line 21, after the word "detail," to insert the word "the;" on page 4, line 4, before the word "last," to insert the word "the;" and in line 5, after the word "respectively," to strike out the words "and in the same manner;" so as to read:

The said Jamestown Exposition Company shall repay into the Treasury of the United States the said sum of \$1,000,000 as follows: On the 31st day of May, 1907, said Jamestown Exposition Company shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury in detail the total amount of

all said gross receipts received by said company from April 26 to May 31, both inclusive, and 40 per cent of such receipts shall at the same time be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereafter, during said exposition and until the sum of \$1,000,000 shall have been fully paid, as herein provided, a like detailed report of said gross receipts shall be made by said Jamestown Exposition Company on the 15th day and the last day of each month, respectively, and at the same time 40 per cent of said gross receipts shall be paid by the said company to said Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, page 4, line 10, after the word "paid," to insert "each of;" in the same line, before the word "last," to insert the word "the;" and in line 11, after the word "month," to strike out "of 40 per cent of said gross receipts" and insert "respectively;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That from and after the 15th day of July, 1907, and until the said sum of \$1,000,000 shall have been fully paid, each of the said payments on the 15th and the last day of each and every month, respectively, shall not be less than \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, page 4, line 17, after the word "case," to strike out the words:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to supervise the collection and take possession of all said gross receipts and continue such supervision and collection until the full sum of said \$1,000,000 has been collected and repaid into the Treasury of the United States, as herein provided.

And to insert:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized by his agents and representatives, by him selected and appointed, to collect, receive, and control the said gross receipts until the full sum of said \$1,000,000 has been collected and repaid into the Treasury of the United States, as herein provided, and shall have access to and control of all books of accounts and contracts of said company. And said Secretary of the Treasury shall in such case first pay out of the money so collected such operating expenses as in his judgment and discretion are necessary and appropriate.

So as to make the additional proviso read:

Provided further, That if at any time after said exposition company has received the amount hereby appropriated it makes default in the application or in the repayment of said sum, or any part thereof, as herein required, then and in that case the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized by his agents and representatives, by him selected and appointed, to collect, receive, and control the said gross receipts until the full sum of said \$1,000,000 has been collected and repaid into the Treasury of the United States, as herein provided, and shall have access to and control of all books of accounts and contracts of said company. And said Secretary of the Treasury shall in such case first pay out of the money so collected such operating expenses as in his judgment and discretion are necessary and appropriate. In accepting the amount hereby appropriated the said Jamestown Exposition Company shall be taken and held to agree to all the terms and conditions upon which the same is made and upon which the same is to be repaid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I am not sure that I understand the amendment, and before it is agreed to I should like to have it stated again. It appears to me to change the character of the bill very much.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be again stated.

The Secretary again read the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me that in line 24 it should read "all the said gross receipts," to correspond with what is stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts propose that as an amendment to the amendment?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. After the word "control," in line 24, page 4, insert "all;" so as to read "and control all the said gross receipts."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as an additional section the following:

Sec. 2. That April 26, 1907, is hereby fixed as the date for the opening of said celebration inaugurated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, and that November 30, 1907, is hereby fixed as the date for the closing of the said celebration, and said dates shall apply to the participation of the United States and foreign countries in said celebration and in said exposition, as provided for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1905, and June 30, 1906.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there are no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. DANIEL. Before the amendments are disposed of I beg leave to call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the fact that the amendment of the committee he referred to was one drawn and submitted by the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission, consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Taft, and Bonaparte. He will find the statement in their report. I did not quite appre-

hend the verbal amendment which the Senator from Massachusetts offered. I beg leave to have it read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the amendment to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. In line 24, page 4, after the word "control," insert the word "all;" so as to read:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized by his agents and representatives, by him selected and appointed, to collect, receive, and control all the said gross receipts, etc.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill appropriating the sum of \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the cost of the construction, completion, and opening of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, on April 26, 1907, and to provide for the protection of the Government and insuring the repayment of the said sum of \$1,000,000 by a first lien upon the gross receipts of the said exposition company from all paid admissions to the grounds of said exposition and from all moneys received from concessions after the opening of said exposition, and fixing the dates for the opening and closing thereof."

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 189. An act to establish a life-saving station at the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H.;

H. R. 21200. An act to authorize the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Allegheny River in Allegheny County, Pa.; and

H. R. 21951. An act to authorize the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tombigbee River in the State of Alabama.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. PERKINS, it was, with the accompanying paper and illustrations, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I inclose herewith for your information the final report made to me personally by Secretary Metcalf on the situation affecting the Japanese in San Francisco. The report deals with three matters of controversy—first, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, and third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese.

As to the first matter I call your especial attention to the very small number of Japanese children who attend school, to the testimony as to the brightness, cleanliness, and good behavior of these Japanese children in the schools, and to the fact that, owing to their being scattered throughout the city, the requirements for them all to go to one special school is impossible of fulfillment, and means that they can not have school facilities. Let me point out further that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese on the score of age. It is obviously not desirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the children themselves. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The Government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in question, but my very earnest hope is that such suit will not be necessary, and that as a matter of comity the citizens of San Francisco will refuse to deprive these young Japanese children of education and will permit them to go to the schools.

The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to his statement. I am entirely confident that, as Secretary Metcalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the State of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and property. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese in the city. I authorized and directed Secretary Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supreme law of the land, which treaty guaranteed to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and to this end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ, would be employed. I call especial attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Metcalf's report of November 26, 1906.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 18, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

LEASES IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

The bill (S. 4433) to amend an act approved August 3, 1894, entitled "An act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park," was announced as first in order on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This bill was passed April 20, 1906; the vote on its passage was reconsidered and it was amended, and on the 10th instant it was again considered and amended. The bill is in the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will ask if that is the first bill on the Calendar under Rule VIII?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is the first bill on the Calendar under Rule VIII.

Mr. HEYBURN. I notice that the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] is not present. When the matter was up on a former occasion he stated that he would rather that it should go over than that the amendment which I had offered should be adopted. As he is not here, I suggest that the bill go over until he is present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

PENSIONS FOR NINETY DAYS' SERVICE.

The bill (S. 976) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the war of the rebellion was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCUMBER. That bill was passed over when my attention was not called to it. I wish to say briefly in reference to the bill that I hope we shall have an early vote upon the measure, and that I may receive consent to make it the unfinished business at some time in the early part of January. I give notice now that I shall move to take up the bill for consideration on the 3d day of January after the morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

AGREEMENT WITH YANKTON SIOUX INDIANS.

The bill (S. 2993) to ratify an agreement with the Yankton Sioux Indians of South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect was announced as next in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. On the 10th instant this bill was passed and the vote by which it was passed was afterwards reconsidered.

Mr. NELSON. Let the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

ADMINISTRATION OF RECLAMATION ACT.

The bill (H. R. 17833) providing for the administration of the operations of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, was announced as next in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will call the attention of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] to this bill. The bill was on a former occasion read at length and the amendments of the Committee on Irrigation were agreed to. The bill is in the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If no further amendments be proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. HEYBURN. The bill is open to amendment now in the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is open to amendment, but before an amendment is proposed the Chair will, without objection, put the question on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. HEYBURN. On page 2 of the bill, line 8, I move to strike out the word "professional" before "experts."

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Idaho what the bill is—what it relates to?

Mr. HEYBURN. It is a bill to amend the reclamation act, and the term "professional experts" is used. The Senate amendment reads in this way:

And he shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, select and appoint the scientific, professional, and technical employees of the Service exclusively for their qualifications as professional experts.

It should read "exclusively for their qualifications as experts." "Professional experts" is a self-applied term.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator need not argue that with me, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desired to explain it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho? The Chair hears none, and it is agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I desire to propose a further amendment to the bill by striking out section 5.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out section 5 of the bill in the following words:

SEC. 5. That until the President appoints a Director of the Reclamation Service, as provided herein, the duties of said office shall be performed by the present Director of the Geological Survey, who shall receive for such services, in addition to any other official salary he may be receiving, a sum not to exceed \$4,000 per annum, to be determined by the President and paid from the reclamation fund, said additional sum to be paid to said Director notwithstanding section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, chapter 328.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the character of this section. The salary of the Director of the Geological Survey is fixed by law. This section proposes that he shall fill two offices by appointment and receive two salaries. It occurs to me that that is not in keeping with either the law or with any previous action by Congress; and so I think that section should be stricken out. It provides that the Director shall receive an additional salary of \$4,000 a year by reason of filling two offices by appointment.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER. Has the Senator from Idaho concluded his statement, I desire to inquire?

Mr. HEYBURN. I thought the Senator from Montana rose to ask me a question.

Mr. CARTER. No; I desire to make a statement, if the Senator from Idaho has concluded.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will at this time content myself with having pointed out my objection to this section.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate I will make the statement generally that this bill does not in any essential particular change existing law with reference to the collection of the fund for the Reclamation Service. It does not provide for the application of any moneys collected from any source to the Reclamation Service other than the provisions now existing. It does, however, provide, and, I think, very properly, that the fund known as the "reclamation fund" shall henceforth be appropriated on estimates in detail, just as other appropriations are made.

In the original law it will be remembered that the proceeds of the sale of public lands are applied to the Reclamation Service as a separate fund created for that purpose, to be increased from time to time by the deposit therein of the proceeds of public-land sales. No provision was made for any recourse to Congress after the passage of the original law for any appropriation whatever. Consequently the Reclamation Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, became possessed of a constantly increasing fund, which, I believe, now amounts to about \$30,000,000, to be disposed of according to the judgment of the Reclamation Service and the Department of which it constitutes a portion.

It seemed to the committee that the Reclamation Service should submit in advance to Congress a statement of its proposed projects and invite the judgment of that body upon the question of expenditure.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, what the Senator says on this bill is very important, and the feature which he has reference to and is describing is a very essential feature. I wish the Senator would read that part of the bill which provides for appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. Section 4 reads:

That through the Secretary of the Interior the Director of the Reclamation Service shall submit in the Annual Book of Estimates, under the head of Irrigation of Arid Lands, a statement of the amounts proposed to be expended during the succeeding year, under the provisions of the reclamation act, for examinations and surveys, for construction, for operation and maintenance, and for general expenses, including traveling expenses to be separately stated; also the number of persons employed in the Reclamation Service in the city of Washington and elsewhere and the rate of compensation paid to each during the fiscal year next preceding the fiscal year for which estimates are submitted, excluding temporary employees and laborers. The expenditures made in pursuance of such estimates shall be dependent upon conditions of practicability, as developed by the surveys and investigations and upon compliance with the provisions of the said reclamation act and of any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

Mr. HALE. That is sufficient, so far as I am concerned. That is the best part of the bill.

Mr. CARTER. The remainder of the bill, I will say to the Senator from Maine, contemplates a unification of the Service and a greater efficiency through elimination of divided counsel. The portion to which the proposed amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] is directed is not uncommon, as I understand it, in legislation.

At the present time the Director of the Geological Survey is ex officio Director of the Reclamation Service, made so by the terms of existing law. The section proposed to be amended by the Senator from Idaho contemplates the continuance of the Director as the head of the Reclamation Service until such time as the President may, in his discretion, appoint a successor. In the absence of this provision of law in the proposed act we should have the anomalous condition of an active business, involving a daily expenditure of large sums of money, left without a director or a head of any kind. The bill guarantees us against that unfortunate condition of affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. How long does the Senator from Montana think it would take the President to find a Director of the Reclamation Service? I presume he is already selected in the minds of certain gentlemen; is he not?

Mr. CARTER. I sincerely hope that the present head of the Service will be continued under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. So that it is scarcely necessary to duplicate a salary, is it, to an official now in the Service?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. The last section of the bill provides for a duplication of salary to be given to one man in the Service.

Mr. CARTER. The Director of the Geological Survey receives, I believe, \$6,000 a year. The committee were unanimously of the opinion that the salary provided for the Director of the Geological Survey was not an excessive salary for the duties performed in relation to geological work. This Reclamation Service more than duplicates the duties of that officer. It furnishes a task of the gravest responsibility, requiring constant and assiduous attention. The committee believed that so long as the Director was continued in the position of Director of the Reclamation Service, it was but fair and just that he should be paid from the reclamation fund something commensurate with the value of the service rendered to that department.

Mr. HALE. What would that aggregate?

Mr. GALLINGER. Ten thousand dollars a year.

Mr. HALE. How would the piling up of the salary of the Director, according to this bill, compare with the salary of a Cabinet minister, who has the control of an entire Department?

Mr. CARTER. I understand that it would exceed that of a Cabinet minister; and yet, Mr. President, the fact is that we are paying now to an engineer in the Reclamation Service \$10,000 a year—the identical sum proposed to be paid here.

Mr. HALE. What I wish to call the attention of the Senator to is the fact that by this little scheme for the duplication of salary the Director of the Geological Survey would be receiving a salary \$2,000 larger than that of any Cabinet minister. I think the Senate ought to know that before it votes on that proposition.

Mr. CARTER. I understand we shall be permitted in the near future to increase, if we think proper, the salary of Cabinet officers to \$12,000 a year, and I will say now that I am in favor of that measure, which I believe has passed elsewhere.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Montana a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. CARTER. Assuredly.

Mr. HALE. Before the Senator from Minnesota puts his question, I wish to ask the Senator from Montana a question. The \$12,000 provision for the salary of Cabinet officers has not, as I understand, yet become existing law.

Mr. CARTER. It has not become existing law; but I have suggested that we shall have an opportunity here in the very near future to make it such, and I stated that I hoped when the effort shall be made that it will prevail.

Mr. NELSON. The question I wish to ask the Senator from Montana is, whether under existing law the money expended by the Reclamation Service is provided for through an appropriation of money in an appropriation bill or is the money taken out of the reclamation fund generally, without any appropriation in an appropriation bill?

Mr. CARTER. It is money for the conduct of the Service, and every part of it is now taken out of the fund known as the "reclamation fund."

Mr. NELSON. Without its being specifically appropriated?

Mr. CARTER. Without being specifically appropriated by Congress.

Mr. NELSON. Then, I ask the Senator, ought not section 4 of the bill be amended so as to require that none of this fund shall be expended except through an appropriation? If the Director is to send to the Treasury Department an estimate of the work for each year, ought there not to be an appropriation of the money by Congress to that extent? What is the good of providing for the sending of estimates here unless we follow it up with the requirement that an appropriation shall be made? Unless we do so, could not the Department still go on and expend without limit each year what they saw fit to expend?

Mr. CARTER. My impression is that if the statement is

made to Congress as suggested, it would lead either to an appropriation or to a negative of the proposed work. If the Senator thinks it necessary to add a specific requirement that no expenditure shall be made on the estimates until the amount shall have been appropriated by Congress from the reclamation fund, I should have no objection to that kind of an amendment.

Mr. NELSON. I think an amendment to that effect should be made.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I believe that during the last session I offered an amendment providing that no portion of the fund known as the reclamation fund should be expended or paid out except by authority of Congress acting upon estimates.

I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Montana to the section of the Revised Statutes referred to in section 5 of the bill, which is really the section now under consideration.

Mr. CARTER. Very well.

Mr. HEYBURN. That section specifically provides:

SEC. 1765. No officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation.

Now, I call the Senator's attention to the language of section 5, which I have proposed to strike out. It reads:

SEC. 5. That until the President appoints a Director of the Reclamation Service, as provided herein, the duties of said office shall be performed by the present Director of the Geological Survey, who shall receive for such services, in addition to any other official salary he may be receiving, a sum not to exceed \$4,000 per annum, to be determined by the President—

Not by law, as prescribed in the statutes, but the amount of salary—

to be determined by the President and paid—

Not by appropriation, as the statute says, but—
from the reclamation fund.

That is not consistent with the existing statute. It is not within the exception contained within the existing statute either as to the amount to be paid or as to the fund. The statute provides that the amount shall be fixed by law and that it shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States, in effect as other salaries are paid.

It would seem to me that to enact a law fixing an indefinite, undetermined salary for a public officer already receiving \$6,000 a year and to provide that it shall be paid without an appropriation is in direct violation of that section of the statute. I have no doubt that Congress has the power to do it; but the question in my mind is, Should we select one officer of the Government for such special favors, allowing this officer, now receiving \$6,000 a year, to add \$4,000, or any part of it that the President may see fit by Executive order to determine as his salary, to the \$6,000 a year, not to be paid out of the Treasury, as the \$6,000 are paid, pursuant to an act of Congress, but to be paid out of a fund that is held without responsibility and which it was sought to control by an amendment which I have heretofore proposed—I think to the agricultural appropriation bill—providing that none of this reclamation fund should be expended except pursuant to an appropriation?

I am in thorough sympathy, I will say to the Senator, with the proposition that estimates should be furnished to Congress, and I would go as far as is suggested by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] to provide that the money should not be paid out at all except pursuant to an appropriation. I do not believe in Executive orders disbursing the public funds of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CARTER. I will yield in a moment; but I should be glad first to reply briefly to what has been stated by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN].

Section 1765 of the Revised Statutes, referred to by the Senator from Idaho, does, as he states, relate to payments out of the general fund in the Treasury, but I do not assume that that makes the section itself so sacred that we can not invoke a different rule or apply the same rule to another fund. The Senator realizes that, with the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], all sums paid out of the reclamation fund will henceforth be paid only on appropriations by Congress, and the item here referred to, to wit, the salary of the Director, will of course be subject to the same rule as all other items of expense incurred chargeable to that fund.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like right there to ask the Senator a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. GALLINGER. I rise to a question of order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire will state his question of order.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am interested in this debate, but I beg to call attention to the fact that we are proceeding under Rule VIII, and that indefinite discussion is not in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire is correct.

Mr. GALLINGER. The five-minute rule is in force.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The five-minute rule applies.

Mr. HEYBURN. I submit to the five-minute rule. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] to this anomalous condition—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would call the attention of the Senator from Idaho to the fact that he can only proceed now by unanimous consent, as Rule VIII limits each Senator to one speech not exceeding five minutes.

Mr. HEYBURN. I am speaking to the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the rule to be as stated.

Mr. HEYBURN. That does not apply to an interruption if a Senator has the floor.

Mr. CARTER. It being quite evident that I have exhausted my five minutes, I surrender the floor to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN].

Mr. HEYBURN. With the permission of the Senate—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator from Idaho proceeding? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I do not desire to extend my remarks beyond the necessity of understanding the position of the Senator who reported the bill. He suggests now that the amendment to be proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], and which he intimates will be acceptable to the committee, will cure the evil. That would be true if it were not for the latitude given the President to fix an indefinite salary. It is impossible for us to make an indefinite appropriation.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. The last section would go out, whether the amendment suggested by the Senator from Minnesota be adopted or not.

Mr. HEYBURN. For that reason I was directing attention to the inconsistency of allowing the section to remain in the bill. The amendment to section 4 is all right. It applies, in part, to section 4, but section 5 must go out.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, I desire to suggest to the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER], who has this bill in charge, that I hope he will not accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from Minnesota and incorporate it herewith as a part of this bill. I do not believe that that change in the irrigation law should be made without very considerable consideration. The fund at the present time is at the disposal of the irrigation service to expend for the particular purposes which Congress has directed. I am impressed with the belief that if it shall require a separate appropriation before any work can be entered upon, it will delay unnecessarily the work of reclamation.

This fund has been created for a specific purpose. It differs from ordinary work where the appropriation has to come from the general fund in the Treasury. Here is a fund created for a specific purpose, namely, to be devoted entirely to the reclamation of arid lands. I do not think that an appropriation should be required out of that fund every time any work is to be entered

upon, because the fund has already been appropriated, set aside, and devoted to that purpose.

I am not prepared at this time to enter fully upon a discussion of that proposition. I only say that I think wisdom suggests that we do not take up so important a question as that simply as an amendment to a pending bill, but let it come from a committee after it has been considered by it.

Mr. HALE. Let the whole bill go over.

Mr. FULTON. I am perfectly willing that the whole bill shall go over, so far as I am concerned. I have not studied it sufficiently to say whether I favor the bill as it stands or not, but I am decidedly against changing an existing law under which we have been working for years in the irrigation system by an amendment sprung right here at this moment.

Mr. TELLER. This is a very important bill, and I do not think we can discuss it properly under the five-minute rule. Therefore I object to its further consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will lie over without prejudice.

Mr. HALE. I present and should like to have printed a proposed amendment to the reclamation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment intended to be proposed will be printed and lie on the table.

CHILD LABOR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (H. R. 17838) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that that bill lie over.

Mr. LODGE. I think the bill had better go over. The Senator in charge of it is not present. But I ask to present a substitute for the first section of the Senate amendment, which I think meets the objection to it. The first section of the Senate amendment as it now stands seems confused.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire the proposed substitute for the first section read?

Mr. LODGE. It need not be read. I ask that it be printed and go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER. I likewise offer a substitute for the first section of the bill, which I ask to have printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute to section 1 will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. HEYBURN. I also offer an amendment to the child-labor bill, and ask that it be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, with reference to the child-labor bill, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD a table which is found in Bulletin 68 of the Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the percentage of child labor in the various cities in the country. The table is on page 10 of the bulletin.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The table referred to is as follows:

Comparison with other cities.—The table below gives number and percentage of breadwinners comprised in the child population 10 to 15 years of age for each city that had a total population of over 50,000 at the Twelfth Census. This table has been introduced in order that the figures for the District of Columbia may be readily compared with those for other cities. It is noticeable that the District has the same percentage of child breadwinners as the city of Boston, Mass. There are 12 cities in this list which have a smaller percentage than that of the District of Columbia. These 12 cities are: Cambridge, Mass.; Denver, Colo.; Duluth, Minn.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Lynn, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Oakland, Cal.; Portland, Me.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Antonio, Tex., and Somerville, Mass.

Number and percentage of breadwinners among children 10 to 15 years of age, classified by sex, for cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants: 1900.

City.	Children 10 to 15 years of age: 1900.								
	Both sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Breadwinners.		Total.	Breadwinners.		Total.	Breadwinners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Albany, N. Y.	9,905	1,243	12.5	4,938	801	16.2	4,967	442	8.9
Allegheny, Pa.	14,220	2,460	17.3	7,024	1,665	23.7	7,196	795	11.1
Atlanta, Ga.	10,833	1,774	16.4	5,143	1,102	21.4	5,690	672	11.8
Baltimore, Md.	58,662	10,247	17.5	28,704	5,909	20.6	29,958	4,338	14.5
Boston, Mass.	50,275	3,926	7.8	25,060	2,336	9.5	25,215	1,540	6.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,742	1,186	17.6	3,267	674	20.6	3,475	512	14.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,439	5,168	12.2	20,958	3,244	15.5	21,481	1,924	9.0
Cambridge, Mass.	8,673	660	7.6	4,268	410	9.6	4,405	250	5.7
Camden, N. J.	8,480	1,637	19.3	4,121	910	22.1	4,359	727	16.7
Charleston, S. C.	6,904	763	11.1	3,329	447	13.4	3,575	316	8.8
Chicago, Ill.	190,220	27,527	14.5	93,943	15,680	16.7	96,277	11,847	12.3

Number and percentage of breadwinners among children 10 to 15 years of age, classified by sex, for cities having at least 50,000 inhabitants: 1900—Continued.

City.	Children 10 to 15 years of age: 1900.								
	Both sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Breadwinners.		Total.	Breadwinners.		Total.	Breadwinners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36,790	6,203	16.9	18,478	3,577	19.4	18,312	2,626	14.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	43,430	5,243	12.1	21,439	3,155	14.7	21,991	2,088	9.5
Columbus, Ohio.....	13,260	1,353	10.2	6,630	917	13.8	6,630	436	6.6
Dayton, Ohio.....	9,187	996	10.8	4,589	601	13.2	4,598	395	8.5
Denver, Colo.....	13,574	866	6.4	6,722	589	8.8	6,852	277	4.0
Des Moines, Iowa.....	6,563	515	7.8	3,260	353	10.8	3,303	162	4.9
Detroit, Mich.....	33,407	5,236	15.7	16,522	2,843	17.2	16,885	2,393	14.2
Duluth, Minn.....	5,339	872	16.3	2,584	235	9.1	2,755	137	5.0
Elizabeth, N. J.....	5,821	689	11.8	2,928	412	14.1	2,893	277	9.6
Erie, Pa.....	6,027	829	13.8	2,985	608	20.4	3,042	221	7.3
Evansville, Ind.....	6,800	853	12.5	3,294	541	16.4	3,506	312	8.9
Fall River, Mass.....	12,898	3,098	24.0	6,264	1,540	24.6	6,634	1,558	23.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	9,764	641	6.6	4,708	389	8.3	5,056	252	5.0
Harrisburg, Pa.....	5,581	815	14.6	2,743	540	19.7	2,838	275	9.7
Hartford, Conn.....	7,049	930	13.2	3,568	609	17.1	3,481	321	9.2
Hoboken, N. J.....	6,743	1,141	16.9	3,367	665	19.8	3,376	476	14.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	17,054	1,689	9.9	8,212	1,123	13.7	8,842	566	6.4
Jersey City, N. J.....	22,539	2,829	12.6	11,092	1,769	15.9	11,447	1,060	9.3
Kansas City, Kans.....	5,962	589	9.9	2,973	444	14.9	2,989	145	4.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	16,548	1,623	9.8	8,088	1,048	13.0	8,460	475	5.6
Lawrence, Mass.....	6,366	1,322	20.8	3,226	737	22.8	3,140	585	18.6
Los Angeles, Cal.....	10,428	733	7.0	5,007	540	10.8	5,421	193	3.6
Louisville, Ky.....	22,529	3,424	15.2	11,190	2,173	19.4	11,339	1,251	11.0
Lowell, Mass.....	9,400	1,805	19.2	4,573	977	21.4	4,827	828	17.2
Lynn, Mass.....	6,167	419	6.8	3,033	270	8.9	3,134	149	4.8
Manchester, N. H.....	5,946	1,172	19.7	2,948	570	19.3	2,998	602	20.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	10,669	1,642	15.4	5,226	1,042	19.9	5,443	600	11.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	36,412	6,195	17.0	17,693	3,319	18.8	18,719	2,876	15.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	21,464	1,459	6.8	10,634	850	8.0	10,830	609	5.6
Nashville, Tenn.....	9,286	1,044	11.2	4,502	682	15.1	4,784	382	7.6
Newark, N. J.....	26,575	5,121	19.3	13,044	3,042	23.3	13,531	2,073	15.4
New Bedford, Mass.....	6,824	1,324	19.4	3,293	683	20.7	3,531	641	18.2
New Haven, Conn.....	10,701	1,289	12.0	5,345	712	13.3	5,356	577	10.8
New Orleans, La.....	34,975	3,917	11.2	16,989	2,459	14.5	17,986	1,458	8.1
New York, N. Y.....	359,465	52,739	14.7	178,569	29,871	16.7	180,896	22,868	12.6
Oakland, Cal.....	7,057	482	6.8	3,461	338	9.8	3,596	144	4.0
Omaha, Neb.....	10,745	1,044	9.7	5,323	639	12.0	5,417	405	7.5
Paterson, N. J.....	11,791	2,988	25.3	5,832	1,678	28.8	5,959	1,310	22.0
Peoria, Ill.....	5,825	629	10.8	2,922	397	13.6	2,903	232	8.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	131,364	26,455	20.1	65,449	15,170	23.2	65,915	11,285	17.1
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35,415	5,131	14.5	17,644	3,718	21.1	17,771	1,413	8.0
Portland, Me.....	4,268	276	6.5	2,186	210	9.6	2,082	66	3.2
Portland, Oreg.....	8,106	643	7.9	4,063	440	10.8	4,043	203	5.0
Providence, R. I.....	16,812	3,220	19.2	8,321	1,922	23.1	8,491	1,298	15.3
Reading, Pa.....	9,160	2,320	25.3	4,640	1,367	29.2	4,520	963	21.3
Richmond, Va.....	9,435	1,360	14.4	4,470	829	18.5	4,965	531	10.7
Rochester, N. Y.....	18,489	2,927	15.8	9,234	1,663	18.0	9,255	1,264	13.7
St. Joseph, Mo.....	11,913	1,168	9.8	6,103	738	12.1	5,810	430	7.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	65,614	12,705	19.4	32,328	8,348	25.8	33,286	4,357	13.1
St. Paul, Minn.....	18,108	1,921	10.6	8,875	1,092	12.3	9,233	829	9.0
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	6,679	445	6.7	3,241	334	10.3	3,438	111	3.2
San Antonio, Tex.....	6,900	449	6.5	3,377	311	9.2	3,523	138	3.9
San Francisco, Cal.....	29,610	3,378	11.4	14,520	2,456	16.9	15,090	922	6.1
Savannah, Ga.....	5,667	780	13.8	2,639	479	18.2	3,028	301	9.9
Scranton, Pa.....	12,448	2,799	22.5	6,169	1,824	29.6	6,279	975	15.5
Seattle, Wash.....	5,938	492	8.2	2,942	392	13.3	3,056	100	3.3
Somerville, Mass.....	5,659	274	4.8	2,839	193	6.8	2,820	81	2.9
Springfield, Mass.....	5,825	551	9.5	2,875	311	10.8	2,950	240	8.1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	11,494	1,288	11.2	5,670	745	13.1	5,824	543	9.3
Toledo, Ohio.....	15,015	1,580	10.5	7,488	932	12.4	7,527	648	8.6
Trenton, N. J.....	8,114	1,481	18.3	4,117	949	23.1	3,997	532	13.3
Troy, N. Y.....	6,401	1,096	17.1	3,171	520	16.4	3,230	576	17.8
Utica, N. Y.....	5,899	876	14.8	2,926	479	16.4	2,973	397	13.4
Washington, D. C.....	27,319	2,144	7.8	13,126	1,365	10.4	14,193	779	5.5
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	6,299	1,256	19.9	3,111	787	25.3	3,188	469	14.7
Wilmington, Del.....	8,313	1,490	17.9	4,096	919	22.4	4,217	571	13.5
Worcester, Mass.....	11,750	1,018	8.7	5,883	634	10.8	5,867	384	6.5

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 1336) providing for the allotment and distribution of the tribal funds of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota was announced as next in order.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President, a House bill general in its provisions and covering the same subject has been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs. The bill, the title of which has been read, applies to a particular tribe. I therefore ask that it be passed over and be placed on the Calendar under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX at the request of the Senator from South Dakota.

The bill (S. 1337) providing for the allotment and distribution of the tribal funds of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota was announced as next in order.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President, the statement made by me in regard to the preceding bill applies also to this bill, because the facts are the same. These bills on the Calendar simply apply to particular tribes, while the House bill, to which I have referred as having been reported from the committee, is general in its application.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over and placed on the Calendar under Rule IX.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 24, in relation to Federal aid in the restoration of San Francisco, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that be passed over. It is an adverse report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over without prejudice.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

The bill (S. 3927) to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service in the Army was announced as next in order.

Mr. WARREN. That bill has been read, and I should like to occupy the floor for two or three moments to explain, briefly, what the bill provides. It relates to the veterinary service of the Army. Formerly veterinary surgeons were either taken from the enlisted force or the Department hired as many "horse doctors," as they were termed, as were necessary to supply the regiments of cavalry and artillery. That was found to be a poor policy, because the men hired for that purpose were not sufficiently educated and capable. A few years ago a law was enacted which provided that a certain number of the veterinary surgeons should have the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, and outside of that number a certain number of others should be employed at \$75 a month. That plan has been found to be inefficient, and is growing more and more so. To-day

horses are high in price and hard to get. They should have good care or we lose a great deal of the money invested in them, because of the ravages of disease and death. There is a great demand for good veterinary surgeons. There is also a great demand for veterinarians with sufficient scientific education to enable them to act as inspectors in the Department of Agriculture. We have, by recent legislation, made it necessary for that Department to hire many hundreds of such men in the inspection of meats and for inspection service concerning our domestic animals.

Now, the pending bill proposes to take the old force now in Army service and discharge them all, except such as have been found satisfactory and efficient and have been in the service fifteen years; these to be commissioned as first lieutenants without further examination, they having had fifteen years' service and been found satisfactory. Then so many of the other old employees as may pass the examination, physical, mental, and otherwise, may be admitted. To make up the balance of the force necessary, citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 27, single, and graduates of veterinary colleges, may apply, and, upon passing the examination, receive commissions and all the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. But they do not have the rank. After ten years' satisfactory service these men receiving pay and allowances of second lieutenants may be promoted to the pay and allowances of first lieutenants, and they may also have at the end of their active service, when 64 years old, retirement as first lieutenants. That is really all there is to the bill.

In other words, the force will be composed of, first, the old men who have put in fifteen years of good service who will have the pay and allowances of first lieutenants. The old men with less than fifteen years' service can take examinations and, if they pass, be admitted with the new men and come in as second lieutenants and serve a number of years, after which time they will receive the pay and allowances of first lieutenants. They will all be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Army and the Department. They will have the pay and allowances, retirement, pensionable status, etc., and will be short merely in the matter of rank.

Mr. HALE. I am not sure, after the explanation made by the Senator from Wyoming, that this bill does not either establish in terms a new corps—a veterinary corps in the Army—or make such provision that the inevitable result will be the establishment of such a corps. I am not yet ready to agree to swelling the Army by the increase of different corps or departments in that branch of the service. Therefore I must for the present ask that the bill go over.

Mr. LODGE. Before the bill goes over, I merely wish to say that when we had up here some years ago a bill for the creation of a veterinary corps, with colonels and majors, and giving them rank, I was entirely opposed to it, and did everything I could to defeat it. It was defeated in the Senate by a very narrow margin indeed. This bill, if I comprehend it—it was gone over very carefully in committee—establishes no corps and confers no rank.

Mr. WARREN. It does not even squint at the establishment of a corps.

Mr. LODGE. Not in the least. There is no possibility of establishing a corps under it. It simply provides what the pay and allowances shall be of men who have given faithful service in the now existing department, and who do not receive proper pay and allowances. It is drawn with the utmost care to avoid the creation of a corps and so as not to confer any rank. It would not have received my support if it had not.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

Mr. WARREN. Just a moment, if I may be allowed a word. I have no objection to the bill going over, as I desire that the Senator from Maine, and every other Senator, may become well acquainted with its terms.

I wish to say, however, in the same line with the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] that this bill establishes no corps. In fact, it seeks to avoid anything of that kind. It is a bill which, in my judgment, will pay for itself many times over in the money which it will save to the United States.

I am willing that the bill shall go over, but I will say that I expect soon to call it up and get an expression and, I hope, final passage.

Mr. HALE. That course is eminently fair. One reason why I want more opportunity to examine the bill is that when the old veterinary corps bill was before the Senate, to which and to his opposition to it the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has referred, I was unwarily led to favor it. I found out afterwards that I was wrong; that I ought not to have

avored it. The Senator from Massachusetts and the other Senators who acted with him and voted with him were right and I was wrong, and that has led me to give more thought, perhaps, and investigation to the subject than I otherwise would have done.

If I am convinced by examination that this class of employees in the War Department is needed and that the bill does not either provide for or lay the foundation of an additional corps I shall not, when the Senator calls it up hereafter, make any further objection to it. But in the meantime I wish to look at it a little further.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. SPOONER. Before this matter passes from the consideration of the Senate, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] for information. I understood the Senator from Wyoming to say that the bill provides that after the veterinary surgeons have been commissioned, and after they have reached the age of 64, receiving the pay of first lieutenants—second lieutenants first, and then promoted to the pay of first lieutenants—they shall be placed on the retired list. Is that correct?

Mr. WARREN. That is correct.

Mr. SPOONER. Then I desire to ask the Senator if there is now any provision of law under which a person, who has no rank in the Army, can go upon the retired list and, if in that respect, the bill is not an innovation? I am asking only for information, and am not antagonizing the bill.

Mr. WARREN. I may say the present law as to veterinarians is an innovation in that the compensation is measured as being equal to that attaching to the rank of second lieutenants, etc., though the rank is differently conferred. The proposition in this bill is exactly the same, except that it has been found necessary to provide better compensation, and it is added in two ways: First, that after ten years of satisfactory service they may receive the pay, etc., of first lieutenants, and going in as they do, between the ages of 21 and 27 years, they may have before them the certainty of retired pay at three-quarters of their salary in active service as first lieutenants when they get to be 64 years of age.

Mr. SPOONER. It was the matter of retired pay which attracted my attention and led me to propound to the Senator from Wyoming the interrogatory which he has not answered, but which I know he can answer, whether under any law heretofore passed there can be placed on the retired list of either the Army or the Navy a person who has had no rank in either?

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him for a moment. I understand that under the law there are only two classes in the Army, one class known as "commissioned officers" and the other as "enlisted men;" that the veterinary surgeons, so called, now in the Army come under the head of enlisted men and are not commissioned officers, and would not be entitled to any pension or be entitled to be put on the retired list.

Mr. SPOONER. That was my understanding, but—

Mr. WARREN. No, Mr. President, at the present time a certain percentage of the veterinarians in the Army are commissioned as veterinarians, with the pay and allowances of second lieutenants; the balance are simply employed civilians.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. PROCTOR. But not with the rank.

Mr. WARREN. Not with the rank. This bill proposes, instead of having part of them hired men, if you please, and the other part second lieutenants, that they shall all start with the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. This bill simply adds two features, one that they shall go to the pay of first lieutenants after ten years' service and the other that they shall have, after they are 64 years old, three-quarters of that pay.

If the Senator means that there is some general statute to which this bill is repugnant, I think an examination will convince him it is a matter of legislation whether we pay three-quarters retired pay, and if we say in this measure they shall have three-quarters pay, that is all there is to it. It is not repugnant to any legislation we now have on the statute books.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator must understand my question. Here is the word "retire." Is that the word used in the bill, or is it the word the Senator from Wyoming used?

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill says—

The President may, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint and immediately retire them.

Mr. WARREN. I will say that that applies to two men, one seventy-odd years old and the other 67 years old, who,

notwithstanding the fact that they have long since passed the age at which Army officers may be retired, are in the service because the United States has been compelled to avail itself of their services. That merely applies to two individuals.

Mr. SPOONER. I am not sure that I object to that, but what I want to get at is whether this is not entirely an innovation; whether there has ever been a case—

Mr. WARREN. In one sense it is an innovation, and innovations have been made many times by legislation when we have placed men individually upon the retired list who would not have been entitled to it except by the act itself.

Mr. SPOONER. But never, I guess, unless they were men who had had rank in the Army or Navy?

Mr. WARREN. Possibly; but we make the rank or not, as seems best, by legislation, and the same as to retirement.

Mr. SPOONER. Here are men who have no rank, who are given the title of first and second lieutenants in order to measure their compensation, and it is provided that when they shall have reached a certain age they shall be retired (of course, that is pensioned) on three-quarters of their pay.

Mr. HALE. That is a new feature.

Mr. WARREN. Whether it is new or not I see nothing objectionable in it any more than in retiring judges and others and Army and Navy enlisted men as well as commissioned officers.

Mr. SPOONER. I am not discussing the merits of it. I am talking about the fact.

Mr. WARREN. And it is the fact that the principle is not new.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that this discussion is proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. PROCTOR. We have a law, well understood, in regard to the retirement of commissioned officers. We have another one in regard to the retirement of enlisted men. Ought we not to keep those classes distinct, just as they are now under the general law, and if we see fit to add any for special service by name, as has sometimes been done, it can be done? But it seems to me that any change adding a class to either is of doubtful policy. I think the two lines ought to be kept clear and distinct and separate as they are now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over, under objection. The next case on the Calendar will be stated.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The bill (S. 5965) to establish the plan of a ship canal to be constructed in the Panama Canal Zone, ceded to the United States by the Republic of Panama under the provisions of the treaty promulgated on the 26th day of February, 1904, was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. HALE. Let the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the bill, of course, will go over, as it has gone over, but I will venture just a word. It is a bill that I reported as a minority of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals for the establishment of a canal in the Canal Zone, two-thirds of which, or three-fourths of which would be a sea-level canal, leaving a lock-level canal between Gamboa and Pedro Miguel, to go through the Culebra cut, etc.

I observe that in the President's message on yesterday he has admitted, if I understand his message at all, that there is a great state of doubt, in his mind at least, about the permanency of the dam at Gatun. The least doubt about that destroys any possible committal of the Government of the United States to its construction until that doubt is solved, for on the plan proposed and acted upon at the last session of this Congress, when the sea-level canal was rejected by a small majority, the Gatun dam was then and is now and will forever be the absolute key to the construction of a lock canal through the Isthmus Zone.

I had the honor to suggest, merely for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Congress of the United States to it, a plan that would make a sea-level canal from Gamboa to the Caribbean Sea and a sea-level canal from Pedro Miguel to the Panama Bay. I proved by every engineer who was examined that not only was it practical and feasible, but an excellent arrangement—a perfectly safe arrangement in the opinion of every one of them. But it did not come from an engineer; it came from a layman. It had no acceptance amongst the gentlemen of learning and skill who so far have done no more, in my judgment, than to confuse the country, and especially to confuse Congress, in regard to the proper type of canal to be located through the Isthmus.

Mr. President, when the President of the United States comes out, after his earnest demand upon Congress for the passage of the bill of the minority of the committee locating the dam at Gatun, and expresses a doubt about that, we can only say,

"Your doubt is too late, Mr. President, to save your reputation as an engineer officer, but it may be in time to save this Government from enormous loss."

JOHN T. RENNIE.

The bill (S. 5283) for the relief of John T. Rennie was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to John T. Rennie \$353.23, on account of expenses incurred as United States consular agent at Durbin, Natal, South Africa, in the transshipment and handling of a cargo of coal being shipped to Cavite, P. I., for the Navy Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR CEMETERY PURPOSES.

The bill (S. 6229) to authorize the sale of public lands for cemetery purposes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, in line 11, before the word "one," to insert "not less than;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and convey to any municipal corporation, religious or fraternal association, or private corporation, empowered by the laws under which such corporation or association is organized or incorporated to hold real estate, not to exceed 40 acres of any unappropriated public lands of the United States for cemetery purposes, upon the payment therefor by such corporation or association of the sum of not less than \$1.25 per acre.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest that immediately following the word "unappropriated," in line 8, the word "nonmineral" be inserted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed, after the word "unappropriated," in line 8, to insert the word "nonmineral;" so as to read:

Forty acres of any unappropriated nonmineral public lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. It occurs to me that after the words "real estate" in line 7 there should be inserted the words "for each purpose." As the bill now reads it provides that a "private corporation, empowered by the laws under which such corporation or association is organized or incorporated to hold real estate," may receive this grant. It should be a corporation authorized to hold real estate for cemetery purposes only. I have in point a case that has recently arisen, of two rival towns, each of them striving to outdo the other in growth. One of them conceived the idea of establishing a cemetery in the enemy's ground, so as to make it unattractive as a place of business and residence, and they were getting along pretty rapidly with their attempt until their motive was discovered and headed off.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho.

The SECRETARY. In line 7, after the word "estate," it is proposed to insert the words "for such purpose."

Mr. GALLINGER. I think that will not accomplish the desired result. Except in the title of the bill, its purpose has not been stated up to that point, and I think if the Senator from Idaho will read the bill in full he will find that where in line 9 the words "for cemetery purposes" occur it covers it absolutely.

Mr. HEYBURN. One applies to the use of the land and the other applies to the character of the corporation. My amendment goes to the character of the corporation, and the language referred to by the Senator applies to the use of the land.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then instead of "for such purposes" the Senator would have it read "for cemetery purposes," because the purpose has not been stated in the bill up to that point.

Mr. HEYBURN. Every corporation is organized for a purpose expressed in the articles of incorporation. A corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing ought not to be allowed to purchase land, even to be used for cemetery purposes. It should be a corporation that would be amenable to the laws and restrictions and limitations of the State regarding the class of corporations that might hold this land.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend it by inserting "for cemetery purposes" instead of the words used by the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is immaterial. I accept the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REMISSION OF TAXES TO CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS.

The bill (S. 3702) for the relief of the Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church, of the District of Columbia, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the trustees, or other authorized representatives, of the various religious and educational institutions mentioned herein, the sums set forth in their respective cases, said amounts having been heretofore erroneously paid by the said religious and educational institutions on account of special assessments or taxes levied against such religious and educational institutions, and which character of assessments or taxes the court of appeals of the District of Columbia heretofore held, in the case of the District of Columbia against Sisters of the Visitation, of Washington, reported in volume 15, Tucker's Reports, page 300 et seq., to be illegal and void and not a charge against such property.

Educational properties: Corcoran Gallery of Art, \$161.53; Columbian University, \$135.05; medical and dental department, National University, \$77.38; Howard University, \$613.14.

Religious properties: Church of the Covenant, \$167.01; Shiloh Baptist Church, \$9.70; Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, \$214.32; St. Matthew's Church, \$300.48; All Souls Church, \$114.32; Epiphany Church, \$12.23; Fourth Baptist Church, \$66.18; Universalist General Convention, \$76.95; St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, \$145.52; Marvin Methodist Episcopal Church, \$17.94; Westminster Presbyterian Church, \$44.76; Lutheran Church, \$16.18; Mount Moriah Baptist Church, \$48.60; Gonzaga College (St. Aloysius Church), \$79.40; vestry of St. Mark's Parish, \$41.31; Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, \$70.21; German Baptist Brethren Church, \$44.45; Mount Jeriel Church, \$12.85; Washington Seventh Day Adventist Church, \$49.56; Ninth Street Christian Church, \$52.27; Douglas Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, \$23.05; Israel Baptist Church, \$14.48; Missionary Board Brethren Church, \$22.96; St. Cyprian's Church, \$82.66; East Washington Station Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, \$20.30; Methodist Protestant Church, \$192.95; First Colored Baptist Church, \$25.83; Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church, \$24.72; B. T. McCoy and others, trustees of church, \$90; First Baptist Church, Mount Pleasant, \$375; Mount Pleasant Congregational Society, \$79.96; vestry of Tacoma Parish, \$35.69; Memorial Church of the United Brethren in Christ, of Washington, D. C., \$69.19; Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church, \$200.24; Presbyterian Alliance, \$86.07; St. Anthony's Church, \$122.50; Brookland Baptist Church, \$35.85; vestry Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, \$35.60.

Provided, That the amounts herein authorized and directed to be paid shall be payable out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. The title should be amended by inserting after the words "District of Columbia" the words "and for other purposes," as the bill originally covered one church only, whereas other institutions have been added.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church, of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

COAL-LAND LOCATIONS IN ALASKA.

The bill (H. R. 17415) to authorize the assignees of coal-land locations to make entry under the coal-land laws applicable to Alaska, was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. I see that a motion to reconsider has been entered in this case, although I do not know by whom, and I think the bill had better go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. KEAN. I think it had better go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair invites the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Spooner] to the fact that he entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. SPOONER. I am not ready to take that up to-day, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will lie over without prejudice.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The bill (S. 6134) providing for the conveying to the State of North Dakota of certain tracts of land for the use and benefit of the North Dakota State Historical Society was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. I do not see the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Hansbrough] present, and I think the bill had better go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the suggestion of the Senator from New Jersey the bill will lie over, without prejudice.

INFORMATION CONCERNING CROPS BY DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

The bill (S. 6248) to amend section 5501 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was announced as next in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At a previous session the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale] objected to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. HALE. Let it go over for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF INDIAN WARS.

The bill (S. 2887) granting increase of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Indian wars under the acts of July 27, 1892, and June 27, 1902, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

JAMESTOWN TERCENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The bill (S. 5825) to authorize the United States Government to participate in the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on the shores of Hampton Roads, in Norfolk County, Va., in the year 1907, and to appropriate money in aid thereof, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. That matter has been passed upon already, I think, on the appropriation bill. That is the old original bill.

Mr. MARTIN. It may as well be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. LODGE. Let it be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

CAPT. WILLIAM N. HUGHES.

The bill (S. 5660) for the relief of Capt. William N. Hughes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that Capt. William N. Hughes, United States Army, retired, detailed July 14, 1902, for duty at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., shall be held and considered as having been detailed under the act of November 3, 1893.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The bill (S. 3237) providing for public administrators in Indian Territory, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that the bill may go over, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Clapp] not being present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. On the suggestion of the Senator from North Dakota, the bill will lie over without prejudice.

SENATOR FROM UTAH.

The next business on the Calendar was the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections "That REED SMOOT is not entitled to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Utah."

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that go to Rule IX.

Mr. LODGE. As it is liable to give rise to some debate, I think it had better go over under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

CLAIMS OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The bill (S. 5951) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. HALE. Let the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is so ordered, and the bill will lie over without prejudice.

ROBERT D. BENEDICT.

The bill (S. 2385) for the payment of Robert D. Benedict for services rendered was read.

Mr. CLAY. The bill covers a small item, but it is undoubtedly a bad precedent. It provides for the payment of legal expenses for a clerk of a district court in defending an individual case brought against him. I should like to ask if there is any report accompanying the bill?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; there is a report accompanying it.

Mr. CLAY. It is a small matter, but it is a bad precedent.

Mr. CULLOM. Let the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a report accompanying the bill. Does the Senator from Georgia object to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CLAY. Is the report long or short?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is a very long report.

Mr. CLAY. I think the bill had better go over. It is such a small item that I regret to object to it, but still it is a bad precedent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

RAILROAD LINE, ETC., IN ALASKA.

The bill (S. 6358) to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph and telephone line in the district of Alaska was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. I think the bill had better go over. It is a very important measure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The bill (S. 6255) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved April 26, 1906, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that the bill may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP IN LAND ENTRIES.

The bill (S. 2527) to confirm and legalize prior admissions to citizenship of the United States where the judge or clerk of the court administering the oath to the applicant or his witnesses has failed to sign or seal the record, oath, or the judgment of admission, and to establish a proper record of such citizenship was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments.

Mr. McCUMBER. As there is no written report accompanying the bill, I simply desire to state briefly what its object is.

When we had our political judges and clerks during Territorial days the records were not always kept with a great deal of care. It was a time when the public lands were being taken up very rapidly in the Red River Valley, and a great many people of foreign birth were settling in the country at that time. Before final proof could be made upon any land it was necessary that the claimant should be admitted to full citizenship. A great many of the claimants presented themselves and were duly admitted—that is, the testimony of two witnesses was taken in open court, the parties were sworn, the testimony of the applicant was also taken, and the party admitted to full citizenship.

But in making the record, instead of making the usual entry that such a party appeared and was duly sworn and testimony was taken, and that upon the hearing the party was admitted to full citizenship in the United States, blank forms were kept for that purpose, and such blank forms contained an affidavit for each witness, also the affidavit of the party desiring to become a citizen, and also the judgment of the court. It was a blank form in a book kept for that purpose.

In making up the entries the names of the parties were placed in these records, the names of the witnesses, and the fact that they were duly sworn, but there is no record in any of the cases this bill is sought to cover that shows the seal of the court or shows a single jurat. So when a party desires to get a record of his citizenship in the court he does not get a certified copy of the record declaring that he was admitted to citizenship, but all that he can get from the records is this blank form filled in with his name, without the judge's signature, without the signature of the clerk, and without the seal of the court attached.

This court was necessarily abolished when the Territory was admitted to statehood. There was a successor of the record, but no successor of the particular court, as the functions of that court ceased upon statehood. So in order to get a record of citizenship it is necessary for this record to be corrected, or a showing to be made by the claimant who claims that he was a citizen that as a matter of fact his testimony was taken and that the testimony of his witnesses was taken, and judgment was really directed by the judge in open court, and the clerk of the court failed to make the proper entries. That judgment, in my mind, absolutely admitted the claimant to citizenship without any question, but he has no complete record of it.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator from North Dakota—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. McCUMBER. With pleasure.

Mr. HALE. Is this bill to the same effect as a bill on the subject which failed to pass the House yesterday, or has it nothing to do with it?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not think it has anything to do with it.

Mr. SPOONER. To what bill does the Senator from Maine refer?

Mr. HALE. A bill making good certificates of naturalization where the facts are not stated. The House had quite an extensive debate upon a bill of the kind, and it failed to pass the House; but I think that is a measure more general than this one.

Mr. McCUMBER. This is a bill to cover certain cases. It has been reported twice from the Committee on the Judiciary, the first time by the late Senator Hoar, and it failed of consideration during that Congress; the second time by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS].

Mr. HALE. Is it general in its application?

Mr. McCUMBER. While it is general in its application, it can only apply to these specific cases. The bill is so drawn that it will apply to those specific cases; and if any question should ever arise as to the title of the land taken from the Government, the person will have the record of the court to show that he in fact was a citizen at that time.

Mr. CARTER. I ask the Senator from North Dakota if he will have any objection to amending the bill by inserting, after the word "applicant," the words "in the Territory of Dakota?"

Mr. McCUMBER. Not at all.

Mr. CARTER. I then move to amend by inserting, in line 3, page 1, after the word "applicant," the words "in the Territory of Dakota."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. I should like to have a disagreement to the amendment, on page 4 of the bill, striking out the word "citizenship" and inserting the word "qualification." There can be no question but what under the terms of the bill the party will be compelled to establish to the satisfaction of the court which corrects the record the fact that he was admitted to full citizenship. That is a part of the bill, and the bill would be of little value unless he could establish the fact that he was a citizen at that time. This amendment undoubtedly was made, it seems to me, without a great deal of thought of the first section of the bill and upon the supposition that the claimant might not have been a citizen, but merely qualified for citizenship.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment of the committee striking out "citizenship" and inserting "qualification" will be disagreed to. The first amendment reported by the Committee on the Judiciary will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, in section 1, page 2, line 3, after the word "thereof," to strike out the word "or," and in line 13, after the word "citizenship," to strike out the words:

But such applicant is hereby declared to have been duly admitted to citizenship, notwithstanding such failure or neglect.

So as to make the section read:

That in any case where an applicant to become a citizen of the United States has heretofore taken the oath provided in the second subdivision of section 2165 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and has complied with the third subdivision of said section, and his said oath or affidavit, or the oaths or affidavits of his witnesses, have been taken in good faith for the purpose of admitting him to citizenship of the United States, and in open court before either the clerk of such court as is mentioned in said action or before the judge thereof, such oath administered by either the clerk of said court or the judge thereof in open court, shall be deemed a full compliance with subdivisions 2 and 3 of said sections; and the failure of the judge or clerk of said court, by reason of neglect or inadvertence, to affix his signature to the jurat of the record, oath, or affidavit of the said applicant, or of his said witnesses, or the failure of the judge or clerk to sign or affix the seal of said court to the judgment or order admitting such applicant to citizenship, shall not be deemed to have invalidated the proceedings for such citizenship.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That the record of the citizenship of the person making such entry or final proof shall be established as provided in this act within twelve months from the time the validity of such admission to citizenship is challenged.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. I think the Senator from North Dakota, if he will look at the context on pages 3 and 4, will come to the conclusion that the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee ought not to be disagreed to. The court is obliged, upon certain proof, to order entry of judgment, reciting such facts and the date of the proceedings of the applicant for admission to citizenship, and adjudging that the said applicant was admitted to be a citizen of the United States on the date of the said proceedings therefor, reciting such date. Such judgment shall be attested by the clerk of said court and under the seal thereof, and shall be entered and docketed as other judgments of said court, and the same shall be evidence of the facts therein recited, and conclusive evidence of the qualification of the said applicant at the date of such proceedings to become a citizen, as recited in said judgment.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. The judgment establishes the citizenship.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is, the prior judgment establishes the citizenship.

Mr. SPOONER. The judgment to be entered.

Mr. McCUMBER. It shows the fact that the party was made a citizen at the time and date at which he appeared before the court.

Mr. SPOONER. On "conclusive evidence of the qualification."

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; and that he was duly qualified.

Mr. SPOONER. Now he enters a judgment that the said applicant was admitted to be a citizen on the date named. It makes conclusive, or was intended by the committee to make conclusive, the qualification—that is, the basis upon which the judgment was entered—in order that in a contest for land and otherwise it shall never be open to challenge that the person was qualified to become a citizen.

Mr. McCUMBER. But that has already been declared in the portion the Senator has already read on page 3. That is already declared in the judgment that is to be entered. By striking out the word "citizenship," on page 4, it would indicate that the intention was that the judgment should be that he was qualified for citizenship.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 5133) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the consideration of the Calendar may be continued under Rule VIII.

Mr. HALE. Unobjected cases.

Mr. GALLINGER. Unobjected cases.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the Senate shall continue the consideration of the Calendar under Rule VIII. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP IN LAND ENTRIES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2527) to confirm and legalize prior admissions to citizenship of the United States where the judge or clerk of the court administering the oath to the applicant or his witnesses has failed to sign or seal the record, oath, or the judgment of admission, and to establish a proper record of such citizenship.

Mr. McCUMBER. In reading the bill over carefully I think it is proper to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the committee inserting the word "qualification" was disagreed to, and to allow that amendment to be made. But to make it clear, I move to add at the end of line 10 the following:

And his admission to citizenship on said date.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was disagreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. GALLINGER. And the amendment of the committee agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. And the amendment of the committee agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. Now I move, as a further amendment, to insert, at the end of line 10, on page 4, a comma and the words "and his admission to citizenship on said date."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROHIBITION OF SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The bill (S. 4267) to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors near the Government Hospital for the Insane and the District almshouse was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that it shall be unlawful to sell, either by wholesale or retail, intoxicating liquor of any kind at any point between the Government Hospital for the Insane and the District almshouse, or within a radius of one-half mile of the boundaries of either of the said properties.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WOMAN AND CHILD WORKERS.

The bill (S. 5469) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social,

moral, educational, and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment, on page 2, to strike out from line 3 to line 12, in the following words:

That to enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make this investigation he is hereby authorized to expend the sum of \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for per diem in lieu of subsistence of special agents and employees while traveling on duty away from their homes and outside of the District of Columbia, at a rate not to exceed \$3 per day and for their transportation, and for the employment of experts and temporary assistants, and for the purchase of materials necessary for said report.

So as to make the section read:

Sec. 2. And for the purposes of this act the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby directed to utilize in so far as they may be adequate the forces of the Bureau of Labor and Bureau of Census.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS, ETC., IN FOREST RESERVES.

The bill (S. 6119) for the protection of animals, birds, and fish in the forest reserves of California, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I should like a little explanation of this bill from the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. I notice that the bill prohibits the taking of these animals and fish in certain areas, but that it allows the Secretary of Agriculture, by rules and regulations, to make the law as extensive as he sees fit or to limit it as much as he sees fit. It seems to me that it is rather a dangerous practice to enact punishment for an offense when we do not even know what the gravity of the offense may be, as it may be limited or extended by departmental regulation.

Mr. PERKINS. The report on this bill is very short, and I ask that it may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report, as requested by the Senator from California.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. PERKINS June 11, 1906, as follows:

The Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6119) for the protection of animals, birds, and fish in the forest reserves of California, and for other purposes, herewith report it back without amendment and recommend that it do pass.

This bill is one of very great importance, if we are to prevent the extinction within a very few years of our game birds, animals, and fish. At present there is practically no place where they can be safe from sportsmen and where they can breed in peace. The bill in question simply authorizes that certain portions of public reserve lands may be set apart for the protection of animals, birds, and fish, which reserves shall be recognized as breeding places and protected against incursions of sportsmen. Natural history societies throughout the country, which realize the rapidity with which our wild game is being killed off, favor the measure. The President has set aside, at the request of the Audubon societies of the United States, six barren islands which are used as breeding places for water birds and are good for no other purpose, but there is at present no law which gives authority to protect the breeding birds thereon. The bill herewith reported is principally for the purpose of authorizing the wardens of the Audubon societies to prevent injury to the birds, which have had these places of refuge set aside for them, and as it is in the public interest that such protection be given, the passage of the bill is recommended.

Mr. TELLER. I understand the Senate is now proceeding under Rule VIII?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. TELLER. And under that rule we are limited to five minutes in the discussion of a measure?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the rule.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to examine this bill. While I am in favor of protecting birds and game, I am not in favor of the General Government attempting to do so within the boundaries of the States. That is a matter which belongs to the States. I do not know whether the islands referred to are within the borders of any State, and for that reason, and as the bill can not properly be discussed under the five-minute rule, I wish to make an objection to its consideration at this time.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Colorado will withdraw his objection to this bill—as it relates only to California and the reservations are within our State—with this explanation: First, we have excellent laws in California for the protection of our birds and game, but there are some persons there who desire to stock up some of the forest reserves with antelope, partridges, and pheasants. Indeed, there is one person who stands ready to contribute several thousand dollars, if necessary, toward stocking up one forest reserve. Heretofore we have had no protection whatever for game in our forest reserves, for the reason that poachers from other States can easily

pass into the boundaries of the reservation. Therefore I submit that this proposition, to which the committee have given careful consideration and reported favorably upon it, should be adopted.

The expense which is objected to by my friend from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] can be but nominal, as we now have forest rangers there in the employ of the Government.

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me correct the Senator.

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator from California is in error. I have said nothing whatever about the expense; but what seems to me to be rather incongruous is that we should fix a punishment for the disobedience of a law and then provide that the Secretary of Agriculture should practically make the law, without our passing upon the character of the punishment for it. What I wanted was to have the Senator from California explain what rules and regulations the Secretary of Agriculture could make without practically making the law itself.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, this bill provides that there shall be no interference whatever with the provisions of the game laws of our State. I understand the application of this law would be governed entirely by our State laws. A forest ranger attempting to arrest poachers upon a range would make complaint before any competent court having jurisdiction of the subject.

The bill makes no reference to any islands. I will say to my friend from Colorado the report simply refers to the fact that those who are interested in societies for the protection of game have induced the President to set aside and reserve these islands.

Mr. McCUMBER. I simply want to call the attention of the Senator from California to the declaration in the bill that the act of taking or hunting these animals shall be unlawful, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under that declaration the Secretary of Agriculture could make so many exceptions that they would amount to a prohibition, or he could make so many exceptions to the punishment and to the rules that it would allow such practices to be almost free. It seems to me that it is putting into the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture and not into the hands of Congress the right to determine what shall be the policy in reference to the destruction of those animals, birds, and fish.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, it is immaterial to me that this bill only applies to California. My objection to it is that the Government of the United States has nothing to do with the subject; that it is a matter for each State to determine for itself, and we certainly can not debate the bill under the five-minute rule. Therefore I insist on my objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLAY in the chair). The bill will go over under the rule.

SURVEY OF FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

Mr. HALE. As I am called from the Chamber, I ask that Order of Business 4335, being the joint resolution (S. R. 65) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to cause a survey of the Everglades of Florida to determine the feasibility and cost of draining said Everglades, and for other purposes, go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will go to the Calendar under Rule IX at the request of the Senator from Maine.

WILLIAM R. LITTLE.

The bill (S. 6384) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to examine the accounts of William R. Little, formerly a trader at the Sac and Fox Agency in Oklahoma, and to pay to him, or his heirs, such sums as he may be satisfied are equitably due from Indian members of the Sac and Fox tribe to the extent of any funds in his hands or to come into his hands and control belonging, respectively, to such Indians.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALARIES OF LETTER CARRIERS.

The bill (S. 6075) to regulate the salaries of letter carriers in free-delivery offices was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That after June 30, 1906, the pay of letter carriers in cities containing a population of 75,000 and over shall be in seven grades, as follows: Carriers of the seventh grade, being those in the first year of service, who shall receive an annual salary of \$600; carriers of the sixth grade, being those who have served one year, who shall receive \$700 per annum; carriers of the fifth grade, being those who have served two years, who shall receive \$800 per annum; carriers of the fourth grade, being those who have served three years, who shall

receive \$900 per annum; carriers of the third grade, being those who have served four years, who shall receive \$1,000 per annum; carriers of the second grade, being those who have served five years, who shall receive \$1,100 per annum; carriers of the first grade, being those who have served six years, who shall receive \$1,200 per annum for each year of service thereafter.

Sec. 2. That in cities and towns containing a population of less than 75,000 the letter carriers at free-delivery offices shall consist of five grades, as follows: Carriers of the fifth grade, being those in the first year of their service, who shall receive an annual salary of \$600; carriers of the fourth grade, being those who have served one year, who shall receive \$700 per annum; carriers of the third grade, being those who have served two years, who shall receive \$800 per annum; carriers of the second grade, being those who have served three years, who shall receive \$900 per annum; carriers of the first grade, being those who have served four years, who shall receive \$1,000 per annum for each year of service thereafter.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have an amendment that I desire to offer, to be known as "section 3;" and after its adoption section 3 may be changed to section 4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert as a new section the following:

Sec. 3. Rural free-delivery carriers shall receive salaries at the rate of \$900 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, the bill provides that the increased salaries shall take effect "after June 30, 1906." I move to strike out "six" and insert "seven;" so as to read:

That after June 30, 1907, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I do not know what Senator is in charge of this bill, but I confess that I am unable to understand why one person for carrying the mails should receive a thousand dollars a year, while another person carrying the mails should receive but \$600 a year. The character of the service is not of such a nature that an additional year or two makes the services of one man worth \$400 more than the services of another man. The man, it seems to me, who carries the mail between certain points and does the work properly, though it is his first year, should receive exactly as much as some other man who would do that work who happened to be in his second or in his third year. I should like to have some reasonable explanation, before voting on this bill, as to why we should make the distinction that is made here between the several classes of one, two, three, and four year men.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I did not expect this bill to come up to-day and have not with me the data which I had intended to present to the Senate in full explanation of it. The bill, however, has the substantial support of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the Senate, and I understand that in the House of Representatives a similar sentiment prevails in favor of this increase. There is no intention to discriminate against any other class or branch of the postal service. It may be that there are other classes that merit an increase of compensation, but the case of the letter carriers appeals to everyone conversant with our postal system as preeminently meritorious. The men have not had their wages increased in a great many years. They are located chiefly in cities, where the cost of living has admittedly increased very greatly. Whatever opposition there might have existed to this legislation in past Congresses, so far as my observation goes, has entirely disappeared, and there is now a practical unanimity in favor of this increase.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. PENROSE. I do.

Mr. McCUMBER. I call the attention of the Senator from Pennsylvania to the fact that the cost of living has increased just as much to the \$600 man as it has to the \$1,000 man. I see no reason—and that is what I want information about—if an employee is required to serve a certain section of a city this year and he receives \$600, why the next year some other man transferred from another part of the city, doing the same character of work, should receive a thousand dollars, without adding in the slightest degree to the burden or to the character of the work done, simply because he has put in one or two or three years more of the same kind of work.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, while the cost of living may have increased in rural sections, yet I think it has increased perhaps more rapidly and in greater proportion in the congested places.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator does not understand me. The point I make is that it has increased just as much to the carrier receiving \$600 in the city as it has to the one to whom you pro-

pose to give a thousand dollars in the city. It is making a distinction between a year's or two or three years' service for exactly the same kind of work. I am aware that that practice is followed to a great extent in the Government Departments and that a \$600 clerk does exactly the same kind of work as a \$1,200 clerk, but it has never appeared to me to be just.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, it is a question of grading. You have to draw the line somewhere, and the line has been drawn in this instance as indicated in the bill. I have no doubt that the claims of the other classes referred to by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] are very meritorious and ought to be considered, and if he will prepare an amendment I should be willing to have it considered; but you have to draw the line somewhere in this character of legislation. There are unquestionably men in the various Departments of the Government at a thousand dollars a year who do more efficient and intelligent work than men getting four or five times that amount; but you can not make a sweeping increase, and this is a conservative measure and in a good direction.

So far as I am concerned, I shall be very glad to take up with the Senator from North Dakota and have carefully considered by the committee any further legislation in this direction that he may desire to present to the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that the bill go over. I certainly will prepare an amendment placing all exactly upon the same level so far as salary is concerned.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, does the Senator mean to say that all post-office employees ought to be placed in the same grade? If the Senator will run through the workings of the Post-Office Department, he will find that men generally start in at \$600 a year and after working for some years are promoted to \$700 or \$800 or \$900 or \$1,000, and even to a higher sum. The Senator would not contend, would he, that when an employee begins at the bottom he ought to receive the same salary as the man receives who has been working for ten or fifteen years in the Department? I hardly think the Senator means to say that.

Mr. McCUMBER obtained the floor.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. I was going to say to the Senator that if he will withdraw his opposition to this bill at this time I will take up with him, in a serious way, the suggestions he has made in connection with the general appropriation bill for the Post-Office Department. He can offer his amendment to the appropriation bill, and, so far as I am concerned, I will see that it is given every consideration and that some effort is made in good faith to carry out his views.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, it seems to me that this bill would be a great deal more just if it placed all the carriers, say, at \$75 a month than to place some at \$50 and others at \$83½ a month.

Answering the question of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], I will simply say that in the Departments the new clerk is supposed to do that labor which requires no particular experience, and as the years give additional experience and add to his efficiency, it is but proper that he should receive more, as he does a different character of work or does more work or does the same work better. But if I were hiring a man to go into the woods and chop wood, I would not pay one man \$50 a month and another a \$100 a month simply because he had worked a longer time, unless he could do twice as much work. The work that is performed by these carriers is all of the same character. There is no question but that a man who is able to read and understand the direction of letters can do just as good work the first year as he can do after he has been in the service ten or fifteen years, and if he does just as good work, I see no reason why he should not have just exactly the same pay. I believe in paying them all fairly and justly. I certainly am in harmony with the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] fixing the salaries of the rural-delivery carriers at \$900. A rural carrier has to have a team and two horses and he must give his time from early morning until sometimes late at night in order to do his work properly. I think his wages should be raised; but when we come to the rural free-delivery carriers, I would not be willing that we should pay one man \$75 a month and because some other man, doing exactly the same character of work or running upon another route, has worked two years instead of one year, he should receive \$150 a month. There is just as much reason for making a distinction between the rural-delivery carriers as there is for making distinctions between the carriers in the cities.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota object to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that it go over. It will come up again very shortly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection of the Senator from North Dakota, the bill will go over without prejudice.

PHILLIP LONEY.

The bill (S. 2781) for the relief of Phillip Loney was announced as next in order.

Mr. SPOONER. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will go over.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF SAMUEL LEE, DECEASED.

The bill (H. R. 850) making appropriation to pay to the legal representatives of the estate of Samuel Lee, deceased, to wit, Samuel Lee, Anna Lee Andrews, Clarence Lee, Robert Lee, Harry A. Lee, and Phillip Lee, heirs at law, in full for any claim for pay and allowances made by reason of the election of said Lee to the Forty-seventh Congress and his services therein was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCUMBER. There is an amendment on the table, which I ask to have read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That there be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Washington Loan and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., administrator of the estate of Samuel Lee, deceased, the sum of \$10,482.80, the same being in full for any claim for pay and allowances made by reason of the election of said Lee to the Forty-seventh Congress and his services therein.

Mr. ALDRICH. That bill had better go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will go over without prejudice.

JOHN SCOTT.

The bill (S. 2951) for the relief of John Scott was announced as next in order.

Mr. CULLOM. Is there a report with that bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a report accompanying the bill.

Mr. CULLOM. I think, Mr. President, that the bill had better go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will go over without prejudice.

REFUND OF EXCESS DUTIES.

The bill (S. 2416) to refund certain excess duties paid upon importations of absinthe and kirschwasser from Switzerland between June 1, 1898, and December 5, 1898, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Messrs. Luyties Brothers, of New York, \$3,830.50, for certain excess duties paid upon importations of absinthe and kirschwasser from Switzerland between June 1, 1898, and December 5, 1898.

Mr. SPOONER. It appears that this bill came from the Finance Committee. There is no report with it. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] if he knows anything about it?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill was reported by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE].

Mr. ALDRICH. I did not understand the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. SPOONER. This is a bill to refund excess duties. I was going to inquire why they were not collected under protest in the usual way. It may be they were not paid under protest. If we begin to refund duties that were not paid under protest, it will bankrupt the Government. Let the bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will lie over without prejudice.

ADDITIONAL RECORDING DISTRICT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The bill (S. 6418) to establish an additional recording district in the Indian Territory was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. As the State of Oklahoma is to embrace the Indian Territory, there is no necessity for the establishment of a court there at this time. Let the bill go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX, at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

ARTILLERY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The bill (S. 3923) to reorganize and to increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army was announced as the

next business in order on the Calendar; and the Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. Let the bill go over. It is a long bill and will probably elicit some debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will lie over without prejudice.

Mr. WARREN. If the Senator from Wisconsin will withdraw his objection for a moment, I should like to make a statement, and then the bill may go over.

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly; I withdraw the objection.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I consider this one of the most important bills we shall have to consider at the present session. I do not want to hurry it, but I do want Senators to give it attention and examine it thoroughly, for our conditions are these: We have appropriated nearly a hundred million dollars in carrying out the Endicott Board suggestions regarding the fortifications of our seacoast lines. We have expensive emplacements, expensive guns, and no men, or a grossly inadequate number of men, with which to man them. As an actual fact, the guns already in place are nearly three times as many as there are men to handle and man them for service.

Mr. HALE. The Senator ought to remember that we have no enemies.

Mr. WARREN. That is true. So far as we know, we have no enemies. But I want to suggest this: If we have no enemies and are not to have any guns or emplacements, why do we appropriate in the regular fortifications bill from six to fifteen million dollars every year for fortifications? That is a nut I want the Senate to take into consideration, and crack it if it can.

I am called upon here under my duties as a member of the subcommittee on the fortifications appropriation bill to assent year after year to appropriations for these emplacements and these guns. Then after they are placed they are greased over, sewed up in canvas, and left to lie perfectly useless; and if we had war we would have no men to man them.

With the present mode of warfare, the present management as to loading, training, firing, and handling, the operating of these guns requires men who have had technical education and experience.

They may be educated after they are enlisted, but it takes time. Therefore, raw recruits—State militia and even cavalry and infantry men—are almost useless, because without education or experience in handling heavy coast artillery. This branch is for defense alone and differs widely from small-arms and mobile forces. I am not in any hurry to spend money for these guns and emplacements, but I do insist that it is time for the Congress of the United States to halt in such expenditures of money if we do not intend to provide for the manning and proper use of what we have already laid out in the way of emplacements and guns.

As the bill is to go over under objection, I will merely say now that I shall undertake to call it up at some early date, when I will state with more particularity the condition we are in and what this bill proposes to do, and will ask the Senate to pass upon it "yes" or "no;" and I hope to get this consideration before I and others with me are called upon to pass upon the regular annual fortifications bill and before we fool away, if you please, any more money for something which we do not propose to utilize after the expenditure is made.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there is a good deal of force in what the Senator from Wyoming says. Congress has been treated for years to the proposition, first, that it is no use to have an army unless you have guns and fortifications, and when we appropriate liberally for fortifications and guns, then the Army turns about and says, "What is the use of having guns and fortifications unless you have men," and we travel on with military expenditures in that way. There is a constant pressure on the part of the Army to aggrandize itself, first for men, then for guns, and then guns and then men, and there is no end to it. I do not say that this bill has not some good features, but in time it will be realized by the Senate and by Congress that the Army, the military establishments, that side of the Government, are constantly engaged in putting forth propositions for increase, first one corps, then another corps—

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator from Maine permit me?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. While the Senator is upon that question, while he speaks of the Military Establishment, I should like to have him take up the other branch, if he will—the Navy. Here we have a Navy that is increasing annually, at a jump, by ten to twenty million dollars of appropriations year after year—a hundred and odd millions last year, a hundred and sixteen or a hundred and twenty the year before, and the Lord only knows

how much the present year, while the Army appropriations decrease, and yet we find the Navy passing over to the Army part of its duties. We find that lately the torpedo and submarine branch work, which ought, in my judgment, to be navy work, has been passed over and charged up against the very artillery arm of the Army which we are seeking to protect with more men or else to relieve of some of the responsibility of keeping up these coast defenses.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming is right. The disease is just as deep in the Navy as, and I am inclined to think deeper than, it is in the Army. I have been trying for years, and shall try again this year, to keep down naval expenditures. The military establishments are alike. Each is seeking to aggrandize itself, and each sees nothing in the disposition of the revenues of the Government except to increase expenditures. I do not suppose the people appreciate (I do not know that the Senate does) that two-thirds of the revenues of the Government to-day is devoted to the payment of inheritances from past wars, like pensions, which nobody can stop, and expenditures in view of future wars. Of all the taxes that are laid and all the revenues collected nearly two-thirds are expended for the military in a broad way.

We can get no appropriation for the merchant marine of the country for shipping; river and harbor bills are arrested; public buildings bills are arrested, all because we must spend so much money and such a proportion of the Public Treasury for the military. Senators ought to appreciate that and realize, when they seek appropriations for other purposes, that they are necessarily limited because we are devoting so much of the Public Treasury to military expenditures.

I merely call attention to this incidentally, because it ought to be borne in mind when we are constantly asked to increase these establishments; and I do not take to myself, representing the Senate upon the Naval Committee, any reproach or blame that the naval appropriations are just as extravagant, just as enormous, and just as much a drain on the Public Treasury as the Army expenditures.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I think the Senator from Maine, who is always fair, will agree with me that the Army and, indeed, the Navy are doing a great deal of work and service for this country aside from matters of war. For instance, take the rivers and harbors which the Senator mentioned. All of that work is done under the supervision and direction of the Army of the United States.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. WARREN. Take these outside matters, such as the Panama Canal, etc., the cleaning up of Habana, driving disease out of Cuba, etc. First, the discoveries as to how it all shall be done and then how to handle and do it, such as the extermination of yellow fever, etc., came from the Army and Army officers, and the execution of the work has largely been by them. Indeed, we had in San Francisco very lately an example of what the Army is called upon to do.

The Navy is engaged in certain surveys and certain duties. So it is hardly fair to say that the Army and Navy do not contribute in a quite large degree to the economies and industries of the nation outside of their regular duties in war.

Mr. HALE. That is all incidental. The appropriations for rivers and harbors, expended by the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, are in another bill. I do not reckon them in these items of military expenditure which aggregate such a vast proportion. It is undoubtedly the fact that the officers of the Army and of the Navy are accomplished men, educated men, and if we had a war they would be good fighters. But they all see but one thing, and that is the constant, ever-recurring, everlasting aggrandizement of their different departments.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I should like to have just a moment. Since the adjournment last summer and up until we convened I visited nine different fortifications in various parts of the country, and I have no doubt that if the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] had gone to his near-by fort at home he would have found the same conditions that I found at the different forts I visited.

You will find there, Mr. President, guns which cost this Government perhaps \$150,000 to build, and they are greased over with vaseline or beeswax, and possibly are lying in the weeds; and you will find the Army has not men enough to care for the guns already mounted. There are plenty of fortifications which have been laid out, for which gun carriages have been built, and the engineers are going ahead building additional emplace-

ments. The Ordnance Department is going ahead building these large gun carriages. The gun factories of the United States are going ahead building these large guns.

Mr. President, I ask any Senator on this floor if he would manage his own business in any such manner—expend thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars for material that is absolutely going to waste, going to destruction simply for the lack of men to care for it, to say nothing about our condition in case of war. There has been added to the artillery branch of the service the planting of torpedoes; there has been added the placing of mines; different and additional duties. I have tried for two or three years to lessen the number of cavalry by five regiments and authorize them to be artillery. But just as sure, Senators, as we are on this floor, you must do something to bring about economy and to care for the guns and fortifications that we now have in this country. It does not matter whether we have any war or not, we must stop the appropriation for these expenditures for guns and fortifications; and if you stopped to-day you would not have men enough to care for what you already have. Fortifications are not like a stable, which you can lock up and go off and leave to take care of itself. There are a number of fortifications and forts which have been left in the hands of a sergeant and three or four men to care for where there is perhaps a half million or a million dollars' worth of Government property.

It certainly strikes me that if we are going to have an artillery corps at all, if we are going to have coast defenses, we must have these additional men to care for the guns, and, as the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] very truly said, it requires a higher type of man in the artillery service than it does in the other branches. They have to be good mathematicians; they have to be electricians.

I hope that at some early day, if the Senate will not consider the bill to-day, it will take up and discuss this measure and finish it; and I now give notice that I shall vote against any bill or appropriation for fortifications or for guns unless we are to have men to care for property for which we have already spent money.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

PUBLIC PARK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 6322) providing for the purchase of a reservation for a public park in the District of Columbia was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to purchase, for the purpose of providing a reservation for a public park, the several parcels of ground in the District of Columbia lying near the intersection of Branch avenue and Pennsylvania avenue SE., known as the Carpenter tract and the Pennsylvania Avenue Heights tract. For this purpose the bill appropriates \$210,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, one-half of which shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF GEORGE W. SOULE.

The bill (S. 188) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. Let it go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will lie over without prejudice.

DISTRICT STREET-RAILWAY TRACKS TO UNION STATION.

The bill (S. 6147) authorizing changes in certain street-railway tracks within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill has been read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has been read.

Mr. GALLINGER. There are certain committee amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, at the end of line 6, on page 1, it is proposed to insert:

With such northerly deviation as may be necessary to bring the tracks immediately in front of and adjacent to the main entrance to the Union Station.

So as to read:

That the City and Suburban Railway, of Washington, be, and it hereby is, authorized and required to construct a double-track extension of its lines from New Jersey avenue and G street NW. eastwardly to and along Massachusetts avenue with such northerly deviation as may be necessary to bring the tracks immediately in front of and adjacent to the main entrance to the Union Station to junctions with the exist-

ing tracks at Third and D streets NE. and at the northwest corner Stanton square, etc.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I shall not interpose an objection to the consideration of this bill, but I do not like the habit the Senate has gotten into of late of having bills passed without being read at the time they are under consideration. I have noticed several times to-day that bills have been passed without having been read, simply upon the statement of the clerk or somebody else that the bill has heretofore been read. While we are considering bills subject to objection, they ought to be read in the hearing of the Senate for the purpose of receiving such objection, because no Senator can tell what the purpose or effect of a bill is if the bill is not read at the time.

I assume that this bill has been properly considered, and I shall not interpose an objection in this case, but I shall hereafter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island desire to have the bill read?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say for the information of the Senate that the bill proposes to extend the existing street railway lines to the Union Station. It is a very important matter, and it was pretty freely discussed during the last session. I hope its passage will be facilitated, because that station will soon be ready to receive passengers. It necessitates the expenditure of about a million dollars on the part of the street railway companies of the District. They will get no benefit whatever from it. I hope no opposition whatever will develop to the passage of the bill.

Mr. CULLOM. Can the Senator from New Hampshire tell us how soon the Union Station will be finished?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think in about one year. In fact, it has been suggested that if they had had this accommodation, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would probably have been depositing passengers there even as early as the present time. There are certain changes which the Baltimore and Ohio road will have to make in connection with their tracks, and if they can get street railway accommodations they will place their passengers in that station before it is fully completed.

The station will be completed, I will say to the Senator, within the limit of time allowed by law, which is February, 1908. It will be completed within that limit of time without a doubt.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment which has been stated.

Mr. BACON. Let the title of the bill be read, please.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 6147) authorizing changes in certain street-railway tracks within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. CARTER. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill if this is the bill to which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] offered objection at a former session?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that it is, and will also say that the Senator from North Dakota is not going to offer objections to-day to the consideration or passage of the bill.

Mr. CARTER. The Senator from North Dakota, I understand, made quite an elaborate report on the bill and displayed considerable interest at the time.

Mr. GALLINGER. And the Senator from North Dakota, I will say to the Senator from Montana, if he concludes that it is desirable will endeavor later on to get, separate from this bill, legislation covering the points that he made.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

I desire to ask the Senator from New Hampshire another question. I understand the fact to be that certain accommodations were provided for at the junction of Fifteenth street and H street, or possibly Fifteenth street and the Avenue, with what is known as the "herdic line."

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. It contemplated an improvement of the service of the herdic line by substituting for the present ungainly busses running upon Fifteenth street, Massachusetts avenue, and Sixteenth street certain electrical wagons or busses. I was informed by some one representing the herdic company that the only obstacle in the way of a betterment of that service rested in the refusal of the street railway companies to exchange tickets; that unless a permanent system of exchange could be secured it would be impossible to secure the capital for the necessary betterments and improvements of that service.

I think it is a matter of common knowledge here that the service referred to—the herdic service—ought either to be abolished or improved. It is thoroughly undesirable as it is. The old busses are ungainly; the service is slow and unsatisfactory,

and the people along the line have been in hopes for years that something would be done to insure the betterment of that particular transportation service. Now, does this bill provide for the exchange of tickets?

Mr. GALLINGER. It does not, Mr. President; but I will say to the Senator that there has never been any trouble on that point. They have always had an exchange of tickets. They have never been refused that privilege notwithstanding the rattletrap conveyances they have. The railroad company exchanges tickets constantly with them without any objection from any source. And the railroad company tell me there never will be any trouble about that at all; that they are glad to exchange tickets.

Mr. CARTER. My understanding is, that while expressing a willingness to exchange the street car companies will not enter into any contract whereby exchanges will be made, and thus the herdic company is dependent upon their sweet will from day to day as to whether the exchanges will be allowed.

If any amendment should be offered here, I would insist that the amendment require a very radical improvement in the herdic service by the substitution for the present power of electric or some power other than the horses.

I am astonished that the Humane Society does not interpose an objection to the continuance of these busses, drawn by old crow-bait horses, which we are compelled to see painfully laboring along the streets from day to day, hauling the busses after them.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is right about that. I fully sympathize with him as a humane man. That company has never been required to pay taxes. I do not know but that has been all right. It does not pay any taxes on its equipment as the railroad companies do.

Mr. CARTER. The horses certainly would not warrant any taxes.

Mr. GALLINGER. No. I can assure the Senator that, even if an amendment is not placed in this bill, there will be no trouble about that. I am sure that the corporations in this District as well as the citizens would welcome an improvement in that service. But how it will result in an improvement to put a provision in this bill compelling the railroad corporations to exchange tickets with them when they are doing it now and have done it for the last five, six, seven, or eight years, and without any complaint, surpasses my comprehension.

Mr. CARTER. I can not conceive that the desired amendment can be framed so as to become a part of this bill upon the spur of the moment, but I do hope the Committee on the District of Columbia will see to it that a bill is reported here or that an amendment to the District appropriation bill is presented which will fix a limit of time beyond which the herdies as at present conducted can not occupy the public streets as a means of public conveyance.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will prepare such a bill, I assure him that the committee will take it up.

Mr. CARTER. Furthermore, I think the railway companies should be compelled, in the same bill, to provide permanent exchanges when such motive power may be provided as the Commissioners of the District will approve as satisfactory.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator from New Hampshire if there is anything in this bill that by any possibility would authorize the companies running these cars to make new locations upon streets which are not already occupied by the different companies?

Mr. GALLINGER. In answer to that, Mr. President, I will say that the bill does authorize some such extensions, they being absolutely necessary for the companies to reach the Union Station. The Senator is aware of the fact that the lines of neither of these railway companies go very close to the new Union Station. They were built to accommodate travel to and from the two existing railroad stations, and now it is proposed to compel them—they are not asking for this, but we are compelling them—to extend their lines to the new Union Station. We have very carefully examined the streets over which it will be necessary for them to go, and we are satisfied that the routes are designed to accommodate travel and to do injustice to nobody. The necessity exists for extending these lines along certain streets that are not now occupied by street railways.

Mr. HALE. I expected that answer. I suppose it is a necessity that the lines should be extended from where they now run for comparatively short spaces in order to reach the great station. But is there anything in the bill aside from that which authorizes any of these companies to change their existing routes or to add to them by occupying any streets except where it is necessary for the present lines to be extended to reach the station?

Mr. GALLINGER. Nothing whatever. I will say to the Senator there is no provision of that kind in the bill.

Mr. HALE. What is the longest space upon new streets that any company is authorized by this bill to occupy in order to reach the depot?

Mr. GALLINGER. Offhand I am unable to state that to the Senator; but the Capital Traction Company especially has to travel quite a little distance to cross to the station. The other company has got to extend its lines, I think, at two different points. The distance I can not give the Senator definitely. I will say to the Senator that a careful inquiry concerning this matter of persons who are supposed to know something about it reveals the fact that it will involve an expenditure of some nine or ten hundred thousand dollars on the part of these companies. That may be slightly excessive, but that is the information I gather.

Mr. HALE. Can the Senator tell us what extension is contemplated by this act for the Capital Traction Company—not perhaps in distance, but where does it apply?

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Secretary will read the provision relating to the extension of the Capital Traction Company it will reveal what the Senator from Maine desires to have information concerning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. HALE. Before the Secretary begins I suppose the Senator, with his great knowledge, more than all of us possess on the subject, sees what I am after. I do not want to find afterwards that there has crept into this bill—I know it would not by consent of the Senator—any provision that allows any of these companies to parallel their lines and to make what is called "a new cross-town road."

Mr. GALLINGER. No; there is nothing whatever of that kind. On the contrary, these companies naturally want to build as short extensions as possible. There is no provision for a new railroad, I will state to the Senator.

Mr. HALE. Nor for the occupation of any of the streets—

Mr. GALLINGER. Nothing whatever, except extensions on streets that are absolutely essential.

Mr. HALE. That it is so important to retain for general travel. Not many streets have been allowed to be left for general travel. The different street railroad companies in the city have grasped and gobbled up almost all of them, and there are only a few cross-town streets—K, L, M, N, and one or two others—that are left. I do not propose that any of these shall be confiscated further for railway purposes, so far as I am concerned, if I can prevent it.

Mr. CULLOM. And Massachusetts avenue.

Mr. HALE. And Massachusetts avenue, some part of which is already occupied. I am glad to have the assurance of the Senator that he has so carefully scrutinized the bill that under no circumstances can these companies claim that any of the aggressions to which I have alluded are justified and authorized by the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is assured on that point. I remember the fact that some of us did at one time advocate a cross-town line coming down M street. That has not only been abandoned by those who were promoting it outside, but it has been abandoned by the committee. There is nothing in this bill that could be objected to on that point.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. MALLORY. Has the bill been read?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was read, and the request was made that the Secretary should reread a certain portion of the bill.

Mr. MALLORY. I should like to hear the whole bill read.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read again the bill.

The Secretary again read the bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, in line with the suggestion made by the Senator from Maine, I desire to call attention to the fact that New Jersey avenue will be about the only unobstructed driveway leading from the new Union Station. That avenue extends northwesterly, and it is provided here that a double-track railway shall be constructed along New Jersey avenue from the circle at Massachusetts avenue a mile or more to the northwest in the center of New Jersey avenue. I should like very much to see that great avenue preserved, or some outlet at least preserved unobstructed by street-railway tracks for persons desiring to get to the station by some other line of conveyance. Massachusetts avenue, extending northwest, is now obstructed by railway tracks. G street will likewise be obstructed.

Mr. HALE. It is now.

Mr. CARTER. It is now to an extent. The avenues to the

south, as we know, are obstructed by street-railway tracks, and this bill provides that the only outlet on which a carriage can be driven from the new station, to wit, New Jersey avenue, in a northwesterly direction is to have a double street-railway track constructed through it up to Florida avenue, which it intersects, I think, a mile or more to the northwest. I do believe that avenue should be protected from this invasion.

It seems to me that it would be only proper to require these railroad companies to run out Massachusetts avenue on existing tracks two or three blocks and then to run directly north on some of the unoccupied streets, if need be. But the question raised by the Senator from Maine leads to a comment upon exactly what this bill provides for, and it provides in this particular for just what the Senator from Maine desires to avoid.

Mr. MALLORY. I should like to inquire why is this extension of New Jersey avenue sought by the railroad companies. My impression, when I first had my attention called to the bill—and that was while I was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia—was that they simply wished to connect the Union Depot with their present lines and not to build any additional lines taking up any streets of the city that had not heretofore been occupied by their tracks.

Now, from what the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] says it appears that there is incorporated in the bill a purpose to take up the only broad thoroughfare that is left leading from the Union Depot to the northwest and to block it by a set of double tracks. I do not think that that matter has been thoroughly understood, and unless there is some good reason shown why that provision of the bill should stand I would oppose it.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, the reason is that there is a railroad terminus at Seventh street and Florida avenue, and the people reaching that point desiring to get to the Union Station in a direct line would necessarily have to be accommodated in this way. That is the reason for it. It may not be an adequate reason, but that is the only reason I can give the Senator. If this extension is not authorized they will be compelled to go long distances out of their way to reach the Union Station.

I will suggest further, Mr. President, that if the company should be denied the privilege of laying a track on New Jersey avenue there will be the usual disturbance on the part of the residents on any narrow street that it may be proposed to occupy. Senators know what that means. The Committee on the District of Columbia certainly understands what it means, and have been obstructed at almost every point in attempting to get necessary accommodations to the people of the District of Columbia by protests from citizens along the narrow streets where it has been attempted to lay a railroad track.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments of the Committee on the District of Columbia will be stated.

The first amendment was, in section 1, after the word "avenue," at the end of line 6, page 1, to insert:

With such northerly deviation as may be necessary to bring the tracks immediately in front of, and adjacent to, the main entrance to the Union Station.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 14, after the word "authorized," to insert:

Also a double-track loop on the Union Station plaza connecting with the four tracks provided for in section 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 2, line 22, after the words "Union Station," to strike out "thence across said plaza to Massachusetts avenue" and insert:

Together with a double-track loop passing in front of the station on said plaza.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 3, line 5, after the word "avenue," to insert:

Also a double-track extension for connecting its lines from First and B streets NE. southerly along First street to B street SE.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I disclaim familiarity with this bill, but I so heartily agree with the proposition of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] that I think it is well for the judgment of the Senate to be invoked on the question of granting street-extension privileges to the railroads in order to let them into the Union Station.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is correct in saying that this bill does not authorize any street-railway extension except in connection with the Union Station; but, Mr. President, if you will read the lines from line 25, on page 2, to line 8, on page 3, you will find that this is about the largest street-extension privilege given to the railway corporations in the District in a decade. It connects of course with the Union

Station precisely as a mile of railroad out in California connected with the railroad in New York by having switches put in.

I do think that in order to get more mature consideration of this subject the amendment just read should be disagreed to. If that be the view of the Senate (and I think that view is founded on good sound public policy), at the proper time I shall move to strike out all after the word "avenue" in line 25 to and including the word "avenue" in line 5, page 3, so as to actually cut out of the bill these extensive privileges not necessary to reach the Union Station.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw any further consideration of this bill to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to say a word before the bill is laid over. This bill has had the most careful consideration of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and particularly of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who is one of the most careful and conscientious officials that any municipality ever had; and the committee have given a great deal of thought and time to the subject. They believe it is a public necessity; but if for any reason the Senate of the United States thinks otherwise, and it is deemed desirable that we shall have a Union Station and not have adequate means of reaching it, it makes quite as little difference to me as it possibly can to any other Senator.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill goes over without prejudice. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

INSPECTION OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The bill (S. 5945) providing for an inspection of certain agricultural products, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, this is a bill of very vast comprehension, and I think it had better go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX, at the request of the Senator from Maine.

AUTHORITY OVER INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The next business in order was the resolution introduced by Mr. CULBERSON, directing the Judiciary Committee to consider and report to the Senate whether Congress has authority under the Constitution to supervise and regulate business of marine, fire, or life insurance.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. SPOONER. When was that resolution introduced, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was introduced December 6, 1905, and reported by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] on June 25, 1906.

Mr. SPOONER. Well, Mr. President, a written report was submitted from the Judiciary Committee expressing the opinion that Congress possessed no such power, and informing the Senate that the views of the committee would be later more fully presented. So I think the resolution had better go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go to the Calendar under Rule IX, at the request of the Senator from Wisconsin.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The bill (S. 6539) to control the direction and management of the Panama Railroad was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask that the bill may go over without prejudice, and give notice that at a very early day, on the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, I will call it up and ask the Senate to take action upon it, merely remarking now, if the Senate will permit me, that the legislation of Congress is more needed in the enactment of this bill or some bill of that kind than it is needed on any other subject in regard to the Panama Canal, both for the purpose of saving the credit and honor of the Government and saving vast unnecessary expenditures in the construction of the canal, and for the express purpose of getting within the control and direction of the Canal Commission all the facilities that the Government may exercise in connection with canal construction, so that there shall be no hang-on of any other corporation or any other power which hitherto has been and at present is a dead drag on the canal construction and has been cause of waste, if not other worse dispositions, of large sums of money.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Alabama, the bill will go over without prejudice.

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES—CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The next business in order was an amendment reported by Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Rules, relating to points of order on new matter that may be included in conference reports, etc.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment to the rules will lie over.

HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, ARK.

The bill (S. 6498) to amend an act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the permanent Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, Ark.," approved April 20, 1904, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 6 of the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the permanent Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, Ark.," approved April 20, 1904, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 6. That any United States commissioner, duly appointed by the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas, and residing in said district, shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any and all violations of this act, or of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, referred to therein. That such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn complaint, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the doing, otherwise than in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, of any act with reference to the matters which the Secretary of the Interior in section 4 of this act is authorized to regulate, or in violation of such rules and regulations, or in violation of any provision of this act, or with any misdemeanor or other like offense the punishment provided for which does not exceed a fine of \$100, to try the person thus charged, and if found guilty, to impose the penalty prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of any such commissioner to the United States district court for the eastern district of Arkansas. The said United States district court shall prescribe rules of procedure and practice for such commissioners in the trial of cases and with reference to said appeals.

Section 2 proposes to amend section 7 of the act by striking out the words "said commissioner," in the first line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any such commissioner."

Mr. BERRY. From what committee does that bill come?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee as to whether or not it was the intention of the committee and thought by them to be proper for Congress to provide that rules or regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior should have the force and effect of law to the extent that a criminal prosecution should be based upon them?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The answer to the inquiry of the Senator from Idaho is that this is not an original proposition. It is simply an amendment of existing law in force in that reservation, so as to confer jurisdiction upon a United States commissioner to act in certain cases of violation of the law. The old law does not, as a matter of fact, designate the commissioner. This is a reenactment of the old law, except the old law says that "said commissioner shall have power," etc., to do certain acts, but that was the first mention of the commissioner in the old act. The amendment proposed by the present bill defines the commissioner and confers jurisdiction upon any commissioner of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I think a bad practice has grown up in conferring legislative powers upon the Secretary of the Interior through the making of rules and regulations that shall have the force and effect of law, in that a criminal prosecution may be based upon their violation. The commissioner should have power to enforce laws, he being to a certain extent a judicial officer. That is correct and consistent with the system of our Government; but this proposition is not so at all. The practice should be abolished; that is to say, it should no longer be countenanced or recognized as one of the functions of an executive or administrative officer of the Government to enact criminal statutes. It is a dangerous power to place in their hands.

I notice that this amendment places the rules and regulations of the commissioner upon exactly the same footing as a criminal statute enacted by Congress. It is a bad precedent. The precedent has been established; it exists; but it ought not to exist. Those rules and regulations ought not to have the force and effect of a criminal statute. They can be enforced through the commissioner, but a law can be enacted covering the whole subject, and that law can be enforced, the initiative being taken through the commissioner, and the crime of a party charged

with violating the law can be punished the same as any other crime.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. As a general proposition I am entirely in accord with the Senator from Idaho; but the Senator will understand that in this particular case under the circumstances it would be absolutely impossible for Congress to enter into all the details of the management of the Hot Springs reservation.

Years ago we passed a statute in regard to the Yellowstone National Park reserve, giving the United States commissioner there authority to execute the laws as regards certain misdemeanors. The regulations were made by the Secretary of the Interior. In that particular instance they have worked remarkably well, and the reservation has been well governed.

In many respects the Hot Springs reservation might be in the same class. There are one hundred and one infractions of law and order there the punishment for which can not possibly be provided for in a legislative enactment. The reservation is under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and he is given authority to make certain rules and regulations.

The question does not come up for the first time in this bill. The authority is given in the old act of 1894. This is simply a statute which, instead of saying "said commissioner," provides that "any such commissioner" shall act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. BERRY. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming what powers are given by this bill that were not given in the original act?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not think any.

Mr. BERRY. Then what is the difficulty? Have the courts decided that there was something in the former act which Congress was not authorized to enact?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Not at all. Authority was given, as stated, in section 4, prescribing the official who was to administer this law. It says in section 4 that "said commissioner shall have power," etc. Evidently the person who drew the law omitted in the former part of it to insert the words "United States commissioner for the eastern district of Arkansas." The object of this bill is to cure that defect.

Mr. BERRY. Do I understand that there are no additional powers or authority given by this bill that are not contained in the original law?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Not so far as I know, and none so far as indicated by letters received from the Department of the Interior regarding the bill.

Mr. BERRY. It only gives power to the United States commissioner on the reservation as to offenses committed there?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is all.

Mr. BERRY. I never heard of the bill before.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. A law has been in operation for two or three years, but it has the defect which it is proposed to cure by this bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION AND MILITARY-RECORD BILLS.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, as some Senators desire a brief executive session this afternoon, and as it is now nearly 4 o'clock, I should like to ask unanimous consent at this time that to-morrow morning, after the routine morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected pension bills and bills to correct military records on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that after the conclusion of the routine morning business to-morrow the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected pension bills and bills to correct military records. Is there objection?

Mr. SPOONER. May I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota how long that will take?

Mr. McCUMBER. I think in the neighborhood of an hour and a half or two hours—probably not more than an hour and a half. I think we shall certainly be through with the bills referred to before 2 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 19, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 18, 1906.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Russell H. Dunn, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Sabine, in the State of Texas. New office, created by act of Congress approved June 19, 1906.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be captains.

First Lieut. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, from November 20, 1906, vice Field, appointed adjutant.

First Lieut. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, from November 20, 1906, vice Graham, appointed commissary.

CHAPLAIN IN NAVY ON RETIRED LIST WITH RANK OF REAR-ADMIRAL.

Chaplain Frank B. Rose, United States Navy, retired, with the rank of captain, to be a chaplain on the retired list of officers of the Navy with the rank of rear-admiral from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with a provision contained in the naval appropriation act approved June 29, 1906.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Charles Walter, of Independence, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Independence, Cal., vice Richard Fysh, term expired.

William Ashley, jr., of Rathdrum, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, vice Charles D. Warner, term expired.

Fred C. Bradley, of Hailey, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Hailey, Idaho, vice William A. Hodgman, resigned.

Benjamin C. Barbor, of Nezperce, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Lewiston, Idaho, vice Charles H. Garby, term expired.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

John F. Armstrong, of California, to be register of the land office at Sacramento, Cal., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Henry W. Kiefer, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho, vice Lorenzo R. Thomas, term expired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1906.

SOLICITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Charles Earl, of Maryland, to be Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Lebbeus R. Wilfey, of Missouri, to be judge of the United States court for China.

MARSHALS.

Arthur W. Merrifield, of Montana, to be United States marshal for the district of Montana.

Edson S. Bishop, of Connecticut, to be United States marshal for the district of Connecticut.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Midshipman Francis J. Cleary to be an ensign in the Navy from the 3d day of February, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 30, 1906.

Assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be passed assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) on the retired list.

Henry D. Sellman,
Alexander H. Price,
Joseph S. Greene,
Daniel A. Sawyer,
James W. Patterson,
James G. Littig,
William G. McEwan,
William H. Platt, and
George C. Drinen.

Col. Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, to be a brigadier-general on the retired list of officers of the Marine Corps, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with a provision contained in the naval appropriation act approved on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

Robert H. Hubbard to be postmaster at Douglas, Alaska.

COLORADO.

R. Lincoln Pence to be postmaster at Ault, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph H. Coffman to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

Silas H. Aldridge to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

INDIANA.

John Sharp to be postmaster at Frankton, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

IOWA.

Le Roy E. Cox to be postmaster at Belle Plaine, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa.

Charles H. Smith to be postmaster at Marshalltown, in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa.

KANSAS.

Cyrus McN. Scott to be postmaster at Arkansas City, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas.

MAINE.

Lewis C. Flagg to be postmaster at Berwick, in the county of York and State of Maine.

Joshua W. Black to be postmaster at Searsport, in the county of Waldo and State of Maine.

MICHIGAN.

Orrin T. Hoover to be postmaster at Chelsea, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Milo N. Johnson to be postmaster at Northville, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Everett N. Clark to be postmaster at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Charles H. Pulver to be postmaster at Dundee, in the county of Monroe and State of Michigan.

NEW YORK.

Arthur H. Goldsmith to be postmaster at Floral Park, in the county of Nassau and State of New York.

Fred A. Edwards to be postmaster at Holley, in the county of Orleans and State of New York.

John F. Kelley to be postmaster at Kings Park, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

Malcolm C. Judson to be postmaster at Norfolk, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

Adolph Bluestone to be postmaster at Canaseraga, in the county of Alleghany and State of New York.

Frank B. Barnard to be postmaster at Dunkirk, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York.

Selah H. Van Duzer to be postmaster at Horsesheds, in the county of Chemung and State of New York.

Frederick R. Smith to be postmaster at Norwood, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

Samuel R. Riley to be postmaster at Bronxville, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sallie M. McNitt to be postmaster at Miffln, in the county of Juniata and State of Pennsylvania.

Claude H. Heath to be postmaster at Eldred, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

James M. Worrall to be postmaster at Kennett Square, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND.

Jonathan Bateman to be postmaster at Manville, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

Albert C. Landers to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island.

Arthur W. Stedman to be postmaster at Wakefield, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island.

VERMONT.

Georgia E. Lewis to be postmaster at North Troy, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont.

WYOMING.

William Rogers to be postmaster at Green River, in the county of Sweetwater and State of Wyoming.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 18, 1906.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. M. L. LEVY, of San Francisco.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1906.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives United States.

DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Territories, to take effect at once.

Very truly,

JOHN A. MOON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, Mr. MOON will be relieved from service on the Committee on the Territories.

There was no objection.

POSTAL FRAUD ORDERS.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of the bill H. R. 16548 and the report thereon, the bill providing for a judicial review of fraud orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 21202) fixing the time for homestead entrymen on lands embraced in the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation to establish residence on the same, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That homestead entrymen on lands formerly embraced in the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation, in Wyoming, which were opened to entry under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1905, shall have six months after the date of filing upon their lands, or until May 15, 1907, to establish residence upon the lands entered by them.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wyoming why this time needs to be extended. The other day we passed a similar bill, and now we are asked to pass a bill of similar import. Is the fault the fault of Congress in enacting legislation or the fault of the administrative branch of the Government administering the law?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it is not anyone's fault. It is a condition. These lands were opened to entry on the 15th of August. Under the homestead law and regulations the homestead entrymen must establish residence within six months of the date of entry. The expiration of the six months occurs on the 15th of February, midwinter. This is a region in which it was impossible for the settlers when they first made entry to establish their homes and the intent of the legislation is to give them until May 15, a reasonable time in the spring, within which to build their houses to establish themselves permanently upon their lands.

Mr. MANN. I understand that, but here is a law which requires that the entrymen shall enter upon the land within six months of the entry, as I understand it.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; and a wise law it is.

Mr. MANN. Thereupon the administrative branch of the Government fixes it so that entries shall be filed in August, making it impossible for most people who desire to enter upon the land to comply with the provisions of the law and enter upon it in midwinter, thereby giving a species of favoritism to certain people who may be able to make entries and trust to some Member of Congress or to the mercy of Congress itself to give him a special privilege and extension of time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman unintentionally misstates the case. The provisions of the homestead law and the decisions under it which make it necessary that settlers shall establish residence upon their entry within six months are wise, but in opening Indian reservations to entry the time when filings may be made is set by the Congress with a view of accommodating intending settlers from all parts of the Union. In this particular case it was first provided by law that the first entries should be made on the 15th of June, but the railways building to that region, over which intending settlers from Illinois and Iowa and elsewhere must travel going to the reservations, were unable to complete their extensions into the region, and it became necessary, in order to make it possible for intending settlers from all over the country to reach the region, to delay the date of entry two months, and settlers from all the Union were given an equal opportunity to participate in the drawing, and then, if they were fortunate enough to secure a low number, to make a filing, which many of them did.

But it occurred that this delay brought the six months in midwinter. Now, surely no harm is done by giving all of those settlers who made their entries under the law until the spring-time within which to establish their residence on the desert

lands, where, until they have constructed their canals, it is impossible for them to grow crops.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me, I am informed, I do not know how reliably, various people who would have entered upon this land did not complete the filing of their papers for the very reason that under the law they would be required to enter upon the actual physical possession of the land in midwinter. It seems to me everybody ought to be on the same plane.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, if there was any qualified entryman who failed to file on his land for that reason, I never heard of him. It has been the practice of Congress for years, known of all men everywhere, and particularly to men who go to openings of Indian reservations—

Mr. MANN. Particularly to men from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. That this body always extends the time where the expiration of the six months falls in midwinter. It has been done in a multitude of cases. It has been done on every Indian reservation that I know of where that condition has existed for years past.

Mr. MANN. I may say to the gentleman it may be known to all men, but there is at least one man who did not know it, and, on the contrary, when I was asked by some people of my city in reference to it, I did not know there was any such custom or regulation, and so informed them.

Mr. MONDELL. I did not suppose there was any such ignorant individual as that in the State of Illinois.

Mr. MANN. I did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. I did not know the State of Illinois harbored an individual so ignorant of the usual action of Congress in such cases.

Mr. MANN. The State of Illinois does. We appreciate in the State of Illinois that all wisdom lies in the State of Wyoming.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield to me for a statement?

Mr. MONDELL. I will be pleased to do so.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I would like to state for the benefit of the gentleman from Illinois that the law does not provide that a homestead settler has six months within which to establish a residence, but the law has been construed that if a settler establishes a residence within six months he is within the law; but the law itself does not state that after an entryman makes his entry he has six months within which to establish a residence thereon, but the prevailing opinion of the people generally in the country is, the law having been so administered, that they have in fact six months to establish their residence.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman speaks of the prevailing opinion. That is what I am complaining of. It is knowledge which the people of some particular States have which is not shared by the people of the rest of the country.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Now, personally I have never advocated any legislation granting an extension of time to homestead settlers that fail to establish their residence within six months, but it is a fact that since I have been in Congress bills similar to this have been passed, and only the other day we passed one, I believe, for the Crow Reservation, in Montana, exactly on the same basis on which this stands, and a similar bill was passed affecting the Rosebud settlers, of South Dakota, and one affecting the settlers in the Devils Lake Reservation, in South Dakota, in the last Congress, and, as the gentleman from Wyoming has stated, we have established a precedent for extending the time until spring where an opening occurred so late in the season that the six months expired in the winter months. Now I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. STERLING].

Mr. STERLING. Has it ever occurred that acts have been passed extending the time for persons entering other lands than Indian reservations? Why can not it apply to all settlers? I know a dozen persons in my county who went to South Dakota last July or August and entered land and have been trying to get an extension through the Department of the Interior, and can not, of course, under the law. Why can not a law of this kind be applied to persons on other lands?

Mr. MONDELL. Let me answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. There is no reason that I know of why it can not be done if it is done in one case.

Mr. STERLING. Has it ever been done in any case except on Indian reservations?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Not to my knowledge; but the conditions are somewhat different. These reservation lands are being sold for the benefit of the Indians, and in many instances the price paid for the land is considerable, whereas

under the general land laws the homestead settlers can get title to their land simply by residence and improvement and are not required to pay anything if they comply with the law as to improvement and residence.

Mr. MONDELL. I want to say to the gentleman that there is another and altogether more important difference; that in the case of the gentleman my friend refers to they could have filed upon their lands at any time; they could have title in May or July as well as in August; but these men could not make a filing until the 15th day of August, and they must make a filing by the 15th day of August or else not secure their lands at all.

Mr. STERLING. Let me ask the gentleman a question. Does the gentleman know of any instances where time has been extended other than on Indian reservations that have been sold?

Mr. MONDELL. It has been customary to extend the time wherever public lands were opened—and, of course, the opening of public lands means generally the opening of Indian lands—wherever the opening of public lands occurs at a given date and the expiration of the six months from that day occurs in mid-winter, giving the settler until the spring within which to establish his residence upon his land; and that has been the almost uniform practice of the House. It has occurred in many, many instances.

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. The date of the opening of these lands is fixed in the original act, I suppose?

Mr. MONDELL. It is.

Mr. PAYNE. So it would be entirely competent for Congress to take into consideration when the original act was passed and fix the date, so that they would not have to take up these entries and hold them during the winter months. For instance, we might have made the date on the 1st of May next, instead of making it last August, and then the necessity for this legislation would be entirely obviated. May I ask the gentleman—he has had more or less to do with this class of legislation—why the committee, and he, as the originator of the bill, have not before this seen to it that the date was fixed in the spring for the opening, in order to facilitate the settlers in acquiring these lands?

Mr. MONDELL. I said a moment ago that in the original bill, which I had the honor to introduce, this opening was provided for on the 15th of June, which would give the entryman some four or five months before the oncoming of winter in which to build his house; but owing to the fact that railways building to the reservation were delayed in construction, so that intending settlers could not reach the regions the 15th of June, Congress extended the time until the 15th of August, at which time the railroads will reach that region.

Mr. PAYNE. I think we carry the doctrine that everybody understands what the law is to a pretty extreme limit. A bill was beaten in the House yesterday because it was alleged an alien ought to know more than the court did about our laws in regard to naturalization. That was the principal argument made against the bill. Now, you come in with this extreme argument to-day that these people not only know what the law is, but know what it is to be; that Congress has had a uniform habit of extending the time whenever the time expired during the winter months, and that, therefore, they have relied upon this habit of Congress and have been negligent about putting up houses, which, I suppose, it takes a week to construct on those reservations, and for this reason these bills ought to pass. I have not objected to these bills before, and I am not going to object to-day, but it seems to me we have reached the extreme limit of where we ought to presume that the people not only know what the law is, but what the law is to be.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know how long a request for unanimous consent is entitled to the floor?

The SPEAKER. Until somebody demands the regular order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Wyoming a question. Why is it necessary to present this bill? Is it not a fact that you can apply to the Secretary of the Interior and have this law extended, as he has done in the Oklahoma Indian pasture case?

Mr. MONDELL. That is not possible.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Your bill is the same kind of a bill and on all fours with the act opening the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma, which act provided that the Secretary of the Interior should dispose of these lands before the 6th day of December. He has refused to obey this

law, and by some Executive order he has, I understand, extended the time until April next. There was no authority under that act for the Secretary to extend the time beyond December 6, and I do not see why he can not, by issuing a similar order, extend the time in the case covered by your bill.

Mr. RUCKER. If the gentleman will allow me, I will say that I have just received a reply to a letter of a constituent who wanted to go on this land. I had a letter from the Commissioner, who stated that it could not be done, and that he must get out before the 15th of February.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is a very remarkable proposition—that the Secretary of the Interior can do away with the law—as suggested by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. There is no question about the correctness of my statement. The law required the sale of these Indian pasture lands to be made before December 6, and they were not made, and he has extended the time specified by Congress, I understand, until April next. He has also withdrawn about 4,000,000 acres from allotment in the Choctaw Nation—land belonging to the Choctaws—and has refused to carry out an act of Congress requiring him to allot these lands; and if he has refused in these two instances to carry out an act of Congress, why does not the gentleman apply to the Secretary of the Interior for relief, and not to Congress?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, I will say to the gentleman from Wyoming, now, you know we have in our committee hearings about the coal and timber lands, showing that there has been a great deal of fever in trying to steal lands, and trying to run off with them; and I earnestly ask the gentleman whether or not this statute will cover any coal lands and would extend to or interfere at all with the timber lands, which, under the policy of the President, we are trying to protect in the future?

Mr. MONDELL. I have never heard anyone suggest that this covers any timber or coal lands.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Do you know anything about it?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not. This is the usual legislation, time and time again passed, referring to homestead settlers in the western wilderness who are not able to construct their homes in midwinter.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is it not a fact that some of the 4,000,000 acres of Choctaw Indian lands that have been withdrawn from allotment in the Indian Territory are pine timber and coal lands?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not know. These are lands in Wyoming.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Does not the gentleman know that these Choctaw lands that have been withdrawn are being sought by the railroad, coal, lumber, and oil trusts?

Mr. MONDELL. I know nothing about that.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will ask the gentleman, has the Secretary of the Interior asked for this?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think the Secretary has asked for it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What has he done?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think he has done anything.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Has his opinion been asked?

Mr. MONDELL. No.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Then I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

EXTENSION OF TWENTY-THIRD STREET NW. TO KALORAMA ROAD.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for present consideration of the Senate bill 133; and, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk read the substitute instead of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 133) authorizing the extension of Twenty-third street NW. to Kalorama road.

Be it enacted, etc., That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Twenty-third street NW. from U street to Kalorama road, so as to include so much of lots 9 and 24, L. R. Tuttle's subdivision, and lots 1 and 18, block 20, Kalorama Heights subdivision, as lie between two parallel curved lines 50 feet apart, the easterly of which begins at a point on north line of lot 9, L. R. Tuttle's subdivision, and 50 feet easterly from the northwest corner thereof, and which passes thence in a southeasterly direction on a circular arc with a radius of 512 feet, more or less, to a point on the west line of lot 24 of said subdivision, and 55 feet, more or less, from the southwestern corner of said lot.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore

referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that this bill provides for connection between Kalorama avenue and Twenty-third street.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does it make any expense on the District?

Mr. BABCOCK. It does not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is under the impression that on District day this bill is in order. Without a full examination of the precedents, the Chair will hold that the bill can be called up on District day.

Mr. BABCOCK. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that the opening of this short street does not require the expenditure of a single penny of the District or the United States' money. It is to be paid for entirely by the property benefited, and the entire amount is to be assessed as benefits.

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. BABCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. I notice that the third section appropriates \$600 to pay the expenses of condemnation of this land, but it is to be paid out of the District revenues.

Mr. BABCOCK. But that is to be assessed on the property benefited in that particular section.

Mr. PAYNE. It is to be collected back afterwards. I did not raise the point that it ought to be considered in Committee of the Whole, because it was appropriated from the District revenues and not from the money of the United States, and it might therefore be properly on the House Calendar; but there is an appropriation out of the District revenues of \$600 in the first instance.

Mr. BABCOCK. I will say to the gentleman from New York that all street-opening bills carry an appropriation for condemnation proceedings, and it carries an appropriation for payment of damages, but this is assessed upon the property and paid for in equal annual payments. If there be no further questions, I will ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

The question was taken; and the substitute was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to the House that this seems to be a new departure on the part of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the form of the bill, which I am very glad to see.

Mr. BABCOCK. Oh, no.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, it is comparatively new. The original bill was drawn in a different manner.

Mr. BABCOCK. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. This proposes that the condemnation proceedings shall determine the amount to be paid for the land condemned, and also the expenses of those proceedings in addition are to be assessed upon the property. If I was allowed to criticize the action of so great a committee as that on the District of Columbia, I would say that the provisions are clumsily expressed, but I think they carry out that object. I think if the gentleman had gone to the statutes of some of the States—for instance, the State of New York—he would have found a little better method. There we provide that the condemnation shall first take place by a jury, but the jury do not fix the amount of the assessment afterwards. The jury ascertain the amount and the costs of the condemnation and then find that the amount shall be assessed upon the property according to the benefits, ratably, but the whole amount is assessed by the assessors of the municipality, so that there are two separate tribunals—one to fix the amount of the damages and another to fix the pro rata assessment of damages upon the property. I only throw this out as a suggestion to this committee, that in the future, perhaps, they may get a system that shall be a little more clearly expressed than it seems to be in this bill. I commend the object of the bill, and I think that it will work out all right in the end; but I think it would be better if we separated these tribunals.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from New York that these bills which will be presented to the House this morning have been delayed for more than one year, awaiting the action of Congress and a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, upon which a distinguished gentleman from New York served. He thought, and that committee thought, that they improved on the New York

plan, instead of having two tribunals, in only having one and closing it all up. Now, this Congress passed a law which provides for the opening of all streets. Our street-opening bills are very short now, except where there are unusual conditions. The law provides that the assessments shall be made for damages and benefits, and if the benefits are not sufficient, then the difference shall be paid by the District of Columbia; but these bills that we are reporting this morning provide that the property benefited must pay all, for the reason that the property owners interested and the Commissioners have all agreed to it. They say, "Open this street and we will pay all the expenses. All we ask is authority from Congress to do it."

Mr. PAYNE. Then this is a new departure.

Mr. BABCOCK. We passed one bill at the last session.

Mr. PAYNE. I understood the gentleman to say it was not a new departure.

Mr. BABCOCK. Oh, no. We passed a bill under the present statute at the last session.

Mr. PAYNE. Only one bill; so that it is a new departure.

Mr. BABCOCK. The gentleman may term it so.

Mr. PAYNE. I am very glad to see that, but I hope the committee will reconsider the form of their bill in connection with the New York law, and notwithstanding the distinguished character of the committee and their judgment, I think that they could largely improve upon it if they would still further study the law of New York or of some other State—because the laws of the States are generally similar upon these subjects—and separate these tribunals, and let the damages first be assessed and afterwards the tax be laid upon the premises.

Mr. BABCOCK. I realize, Mr. Speaker, that it is the New York idea to have as many tribunals as possible. In Congress here we try to simplify it and boil it down to one. Instead of a six or eight page bill, we do it all on one page.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to say to the gentleman that in New York, after there is an award of damages, we do not hear so much complaint about people getting together and putting up the damages as we do in the District of Columbia, especially where the Government tries to condemn a site for a public building. We do not have so much scandal about the amount of the award and about the people standing by each other in order to mulct the Government in an undue amount of damages. I commend to the gentleman a review of this subject in connection with the practice of the State of New York, or some other State that has a similar excellent statute upon this subject.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. BABCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I notice that section 2 contains a proviso—

That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

There is a limitation upon a jury called to assess certain sums that are to be paid by an adjacent owner. I want to ask the gentleman if that matter has received the attention of the committee as to whether or not it is competent for Congress to impose a limitation of that kind? Here is a jury called to assess damages, and the further duty is imposed upon them to provide for the expenses, and the method selected is to impose a burden on the adjacent owners equal to the value of this land that is to be assessed.

Now, I commend the committee for its efforts in this direction. I think it is a great improvement on the old method. I have no doubt but that the beneficiaries, the men who are to be benefited by opening up the new territory, ought to pay the expenses, but I want to know if the committee has considered this question as to power. It looks to me to be important.

Mr. BABCOCK. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that Congress has passed a great number of bills with this same proviso, that all the cost shall be assessed to the property benefited. The courts have never set it aside, and I should think that that was the best answer that could be given the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HEPBURN. Has there been any litigation about the matter?

Mr. BABCOCK. For years there has been litigation about street-opening matters, and they were constantly set aside until Congress perfected these measures. But this is one provision that has not been set aside.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have no doubt about its being competent for Congress to say that a street shall not be opened until all the expenses have been paid, but here is a new departure, as far as I understand it, as to the method of raising that fund.

Mr. BABCOCK. No; this section is not a new departure.

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not know that I have seen any legislation of that kind with that limitation on the tribunal.

Mr. BABCOCK. In every bill passed there has been a provision that the amount awarded as damages should be paid for either one-half by the Government and one-half by the District, or at least one-half assessed as benefits and the balance paid by the District, or the whole to be borne by the property benefited. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

WIDENING BLADENSBURG ROAD.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 55) for the widening of Bladensburg road, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read instead of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read instead of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the substitute, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the dedication to the District of Columbia of two-thirds of the land necessary for the widening of the Bladensburg road in the District of Columbia from H or Boundary street to the District of Columbia line, according to the street-extension plans of said District, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary to complete the widening of said road to a width of 90 feet between the limits named.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the Code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time; was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF GENESEO PLACE AND SUMMIT PLACE.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5246) to provide for the extension of Genesee place and Summit place, District of Columbia, and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read instead of the original.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read instead of the original. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the substitute, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within ninety days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Genesee place, Lanier Heights NW., in said District, in a southwesterly direction in prolongation of its present lines and to extend Summit place in an easterly direction with a width of 40 feet to connect with said extension of Genesee place, said extension of Summit place to be north of the northerly line of lot 198 of Lanier Heights and said line extended, the name of Genesee place to be changed to Summit place.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the Code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF W AND ADAMS STREETS.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I now call up the bill (S. 5119) authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW., and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read instead of the original.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unani-

mous consent that the substitute be read in place of the original. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of W and Adams streets NW. east to North Capitol street, W street to be 80 feet and Adams street to be 90 feet wide.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

An act (S. 7040) to provide for the erection of a District of Columbia building and an appropriate exhibit therein at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, and for other purposes; and

Joint resolution (S. R. 76) providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

An act (H. R. 22594) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN STREETS NE.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 64) for the extension of Seventh street and Franklin street NE., and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Seventh street NE. southward from its present termination near its intersection with Channing street, on a line parallel with the Metropolitan Railroad, to Rhode Island avenue, Sixth street southward to Central avenue, and also Franklin street NE. from Central avenue eastward to the Metropolitan Railroad, and westward from its present termination between Fifth and Sixth streets to Fourth street NE., and also to straighten the western line of Seventh street between Hamlin and Irving streets NE.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the third reading of the Senate bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF SECOND AND W STREETS NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 2098) authorizing the extension of Second street NW. from Elm street NW. to Bryant street, of W street from its present terminus west of Flagler place to Second street, and of W street west of Second street eastwardly to Second street, which I send

to the desk and ask to have read; and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute therefor may be read in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Second street NW. from Elm street northward to Bryant street, with a width of 90 feet, and of W street from its present terminus west of Flagler place to Second street, with a width of 80 feet, and of W street west of Second street eastward to Second street, with a width of 50 feet.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the Code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment of benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the third reading of the Senate bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF MERIDIAN PLACE NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 2260), authorizing the extension of Meridian place NW., which I send to the desk, and I ask that the substitute may be read in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Meridian place NW. from its present terminus east of Center street, Mount Pleasant, to Fourteenth street NW., with a width of 50 feet.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the Code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment of benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the third reading of the Senate bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

OPENING OF MACOMB STREET NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 20069) for the opening of Macomb street NW., District of Columbia, which I send to the desk, and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the opening of Macomb, formerly Milwaukee, street from the east boundary line of Cleveland Heights subdivision to the west boundary line of Cleveland Park, according to the permanent system of highway plans adopted in and for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as

contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

Subsequently,

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask to refer back to House bill 20069, to correct an error of the print of one word. On page 3, line 5, the word "juries" is used instead of the word "jury." I ask unanimous consent that that typographical error may be corrected.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed and the vote by which it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time may be vacated, in order that he may offer an amendment to the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will offer his amendment.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I will send the amendment to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, in line 5, change the word "juries" to "jury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OPENING OF FESSENDEN STREET NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I now call up the bill (H. R. 8435) for the opening of Fessenden street NW., District of Columbia, which I send to the desk, and I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the opening of Fessenden, formerly Flint, street from Wisconsin avenue to River road, and also through the small undedicated parcel of land westward of and adjacent to said River road, with the uniform width of 120 feet according to the permanent system of highway plans adopted in and for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 6228. An act granting a pension to Betsey Hattery;

S. 6197. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Henry;

S. 6151. An act granting an increase of pension to Mark Ham;

S. 6148. An act granting an increase of pension to James S. Whitlock;

S. 5637. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Himmel;

S. 5994. An act granting an increase of pension to John Dickey;

S. 5710. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Daughenbaugh;
 S. 5547. An act granting an increase of pension to Hillary Beyer;
 S. 5545. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Brannon;
 S. 5402. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Lyon;
 S. 5081. An act granting a pension to Lucy Florette Nichols;
 S. 5042. An act granting an increase of pension to Josephine S. Jones;
 S. 4991. An act granting an increase of pension to Lycurgus D. Riggs;
 S. 4095. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Mullen;
 S. 4366. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Willhelmy;
 S. 4365. An act granting an increase of pension to Mathew Kerwin;
 S. 4345. An act granting an increase of pension to J. Dillon Turner;
 S. 4235. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan;
 S. 4174. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Garland;
 S. 2880. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. Coad;
 S. 2225. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel White;
 S. 158. An act granting an increase of pension to John Ard Gordon;
 S. 6339. An act granting an increase of pension to James Dearey;
 S. 6259. An act granting an increase of pension to Oakaley Randall; and
 S. 6521. An act granting a pension to Abbie J. Daniels.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill and joint resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 7040. An act to provide for the erection of a District of Columbia building and an appropriate exhibit therein at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. R. 76. Joint resolution providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

EXTENSION OF PROSPECT STREET NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask the present consideration of the bill H. R. 7039, and ask that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7039) authorizing the extension of Prospect street NW.

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Prospect street from Thirty-eighth street to the Canal road, with a width of 60 feet.

Sec. 2. That the assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF KENYON STREET NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 10843, and ask that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unani-

mous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10843) authorizing the extension of Kenyon street NW.

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Kenyon street from Seventeenth street to Mount Pleasant street, to include all of lot 90 of Denison & Leighton's subdivision, and so much of lot 1, Ingleside, as lies south of the north line of lot 90 of Denison & Leighton's subdivision extended westward to Seventeenth street.

Sec. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF FOURTH STREET NE.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the consideration of the bill H. R. 14900, and ask that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 14900) to extend Fourth, Sixth, and other streets north-east.

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Fourth street NE. northward from its present termination near Franklin street extended, through the Frederick Rose tract to Hamlin street extended.

Sec. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits: *And provided further*, That the jury, in their assessments of damages and benefits, shall consider the circumstances and conditions under which an alleged dedication was made through what was known as the Frederick Rose property, being parts of lots 8 and 9, Metropolis View, and shall further consider the fact that certain improvements were made by the District of Columbia because of the alleged dedication through said property, and shall also consider the benefits to said property by reason of said improvements.

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected; and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "To extend Fourth street NE."

EXTENSION OF MONROE STREET NE.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 10703, and ask that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10703) authorizing the extension of Monroe street NE.

Be it enacted, etc., That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary to extend, with a width of 90 feet, Monroe street NE. from Seventh street NE. to Michigan avenue, formerly the Bunker Hill road.

Sec. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as

contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits, and, as condemnation of the said extension is for the purpose of eliminating grade crossings in this section upon a practicable grade, the jury is hereby directed to consider such plan in the assessment of benefits for this extension.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF T STREET NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 5971, and ask that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5971) authorizing the extension of T street (formerly W street) NW.

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of T street from Thirty-fifth street to Wisconsin avenue, formerly High or Thirty-second street west, with a width of 60 feet.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF SEVENTEENTH STREET NW.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 121, and I ask that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 121) authorizing the extension of Seventeenth street NW.

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Seventeenth street from Kenyon street to Irving street, with a width of 90 feet.

SEC. 2. That the assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF HARVARD STREET, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the consideration of the bill H. R. 14815, and ask that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill.

Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 14815) for the extension of Harvard street, Columbia Heights, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within sixty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension of Harvard street, Columbia Heights, in a straight line, with a width of 60 feet, more or less, to Sixteenth street NW., upon such lines as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may deem most advantageous to the abutting property.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

HIGHWAY BETWEEN WATER SIDE DRIVE AND PARK ROAD.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask consideration of the bill H. R. 128, and I ask that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the substitute may be read in lieu of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 128) for the opening of a connecting highway between Water Side drive and Park road, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within six months after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for connecting the north end of Water Side drive, in Kalorama Heights, just above Q street, with the south end of Park road, in Belair Heights, by a highway 60 feet wide, all in accordance with plans on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the Code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the total amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

WIDENING COLUMBIA ROAD EAST OF SIXTEENTH STREET.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 68) for the widening of a section of Columbia road east of Sixteenth street, and ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Babcock] calls up the bill S. 68, and asks for the reading of the substitute in lieu of the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary to widen Columbia road between the east side of Sixteenth street extended and the western limit of the subdivision of the north grounds of Columbia College to a total width of 60 feet, concentric with the present improved roadway on such street.

SEC. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the Code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That at least one-half of the amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of

the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman why it is that in this bill, differing from all of the others, the proviso of section 2 reads:

That at least one-half of the amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings, shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

Mr. BABCOCK. Because this small piece of road is a public improvement more than a private one, as the other cases were.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

The question was taken; and the substitute was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of the Commissioners be printed in the RECORD in connection with this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I want the report and letter.

Mr. BABCOCK. There is no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the printing of the report and the letter referred to?

There was no objection.

The report, including the letter, is as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 68) for the widening of a section of Columbia road east of Sixteenth street, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass when amended as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 491a to 491n, both inclusive, of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within thirty days after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary to widen Columbia road between the east side of Sixteenth street extended and the western limit of the subdivision of the north grounds of Columbia College to a total width of 60 feet, concentric with the present improved roadway on such street.

"Sec. 2. That assessments shall be made by the jury as benefits, as contemplated in section 491g of the subchapter of the code hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That at least one-half of the amount found to be due and awarded as damages, plus the cost and expenses of the proceedings shall be assessed by the said jury as benefits.

"Sec. 3. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessment for benefits when the same are collected, and a sufficient sum to pay the amounts of all judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

The amendment recommended by your committee, in the nature of a substitute for the Senate bill, is for the purpose of bringing the proposed legislation in harmony with sections 491a to 491n of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, these sections regulating the proceedings for the condemnation of land for streets.

Provision has been made in section 2 of the substitute recommended by your committee so that at least one-half of the amount found to be due and awarded as damages, together with the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings, shall be assessed as benefits on adjacent property that will derive an advantage from this improvement. It is believed that the general public is as much interested in the widening of Columbia road as the immediate property holders; hence the above provision.

This measure was prepared by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and introduced at their request, as will be seen by the following letter, in which the necessity for this improvement is fully explained:

"OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 22, 1905.

"DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to forward herewith a bill for the widening of a section of Columbia road east of Sixteenth street, also a plat showing in red the proposed widening, with the recommendation that the bill be enacted.

"The bill was introduced at the last session of Congress as H. R. 18328, but failed of passage. It was not initiated by the Commissioners, but they made a favorable report thereon. The Commissioners believe, however, that the matter is one of such wide public interest that it should be passed at as early a date as practicable.

"At present Columbia road between the limits of the proposed widening, a distance of about 450 feet, is but 33 feet wide. The portion of the road east of these limits is 60 feet wide, and the portion west is 100 feet wide. The present roadway along the portion proposed to be widened is paved with a width of 30 feet, but what sidewalk exists there is almost entirely on private property. Columbia road is an important highway, and the benefits to be derived from the proposed extension are of a public nature as well as an improvement to the surrounding property. The estimated cost of the widening is \$14,000. The bill provides that at least one half of the amount of damages awarded shall be assessed as benefits on the adjacent property and the other half to be borne as general taxation. The reason for this provision is, as stated, that the public is as much interested in the extension as the immediate property owners.

"Very respectfully,
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.

"Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
Chairman of Committee on District of Columbia,
United States Senate."

WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 20178) in relation to the Washington Market Company.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] asks for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 20178, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Washington Market Company be, and hereby is, authorized, in connection with the refrigeration of produce stored or sold at Center Market, to manufacture ice at any suitable place within the District of Columbia.

Mr. MANN rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]?

Mr. BABCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I would like to have some explanation of this bill, which seems rather remarkable on its face.

Mr. BABCOCK. I would be very glad to hear from, and will yield to, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH], who reported the bill.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. What does the gentleman desire?

Mr. MANN. I would like to know, first, if the gentleman will permit me to make an inquiry, something about the Washington Market Company; and, secondly, why they should be given an extension of their franchise without any special reason for it, so far as we know; and, third, why should they be permitted to manufacture ice in any place they please in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. The Washington Market Company was organized for the purpose of carrying on a general market business, and in the articles of incorporation, when they were incorporated, in 1870, there was some doubt about their having the power to incorporate away from their present location of business; and, thirdly, I see no reason why they should not have this right, as I think everybody will be pleased to have them do it and make ice cheaper, if possible.

Mr. MANN. The answer that it had been incorporated in 1870 is hardly satisfactory to me, at least.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. I said they were incorporated to carry on a general market business. They are located here at the Center Market, as I understand.

Mr. MANN. It is a private corporation run for profit?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. I expect so.

Mr. MANN. With a market upon ground that belongs to the public?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. I understand so.

Mr. MANN. Does not the gentleman think it proper that Congress should be informed as to the conditions of the business, and so forth, when they want an extension of franchise?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Does the gentleman mean by that that Congress should be informed about how much dividend they are paying?

Mr. MANN. I think we are entitled to know, if they are occupying our property and want an extension of authority—a corporation that is semipublic—something with reference to the business.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. I am frank to say to the gentleman that I do not know what dividends they are paying.

Mr. MANN. I remember that the gentleman has been very much opposed at times to some of the semipublic corporations having extensions unless we should know what dividends they were paying or what profits they were making. Does anybody know in reference to the business of this company, which is using public property and which now wants an extension of its power?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. I could not inform the gentleman myself as to what dividends they are paying.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me, I will read the bill, which provides:

That the Washington Market Company be, and hereby is, authorized, in connection with the refrigeration of produce stored or sold at Center Market, to manufacture ice at any suitable place in the District of Columbia.

Now, they need more ice. They can not make enough in their refrigerating plant to take care of the increase of business of that company, and the question has arisen, under their charter, whether they can go across the street and make ice without authority from Congress. That is all there is in it.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that under this bill they can go across the street and manufacture ice?

Mr. BABCOCK. It says in the bill that they can manufacture ice in connection with the refrigeration of produce stores sold at that market.

Mr. MANN. Yes; the purpose is to manufacture ice—not to manufacture ice in connection with the refrigeration of produce

stored at the Center Market, because they can not manufacture ice in connection with refrigerated produce stored in the market.

Mr. BABCOCK. Anybody has the right to manufacture ice. The gentleman from Illinois has the same right as any American citizen to buy a lot in the District of Columbia and go to freezing water if he so desires, and there is nothing to prevent it.

Mr. MANN. I do not know whether there is anything in the statute preventing anybody from manufacturing ice in the District or not, but I know if it is the law the gentleman ought to bring in a bill to change it.

Mr. BABCOCK. Of course they would be subject to the police regulations made by the Commissioners as to the particular location of their plant.

Mr. MANN. Not at all. The statute overrides the police regulations. This wipes out of existence the police regulations, and that is the very reason objection is raised to it. Other people can not manufacture ice any place in the District they please; but under this bill the Washington Market Company, having already received favor, being in use of public property, obtains permission to do what nobody else can do—manufacture ice in any place it pleases in the District of Columbia without any limitation as to place or time.

Mr. BABCOCK. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this specifically gives them special authority to put up a plant, but they still remain under the police regulations.

Mr. MANN. This does not simply apply to the building of a plant to manufacture ice, but it is at any suitable place in the District of Columbia. I say it overrides the police regulations in the manufacture of ice.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. What objection can there be to the manufacture of ice in any suitable place?

Mr. MANN. I do not know what would be the suitable place; but nobody else would have the right to determine whether the place was suitable or not except the Washington Market Company. I do not believe they ought to be able to get rights in the District of Columbia that no one else can, and be given authority that no one else has had so far. I do not see why they can not tell us where they want to manufacture the ice.

Mr. BABCOCK. Under their charter it is specified as to what they are authorized to do, and the opinion of their attorney is that they need additional power under that charter to do what you or I might do.

Mr. MANN. And hence you propose to give them the right to do that which neither you nor I can do.

Mr. BABCOCK. No, sir; it simply gives them authority under their charter to make additional ice. If I was running that market, I should go on and make the ice and not come to Congress for the authority.

Mr. MANN. I am willing to take the gentleman's judgment in preference to the judgment of the attorney of the market company, and let them go on and make the ice in any place they please, and their right can be tested in the courts afterwards.

Mr. BABCOCK. They do claim they have the right to do it under their charter.

Mr. MANN. Well, I hope the gentleman will not press this bill to-day, until Members have had an opportunity to ascertain more in reference to it.

Mr. BABCOCK. If the gentleman raises objection to the bill, I will ask unanimous consent to withdraw it for the present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin withdraws the bill.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 21408) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the keeping of employment agencies in the District of Columbia where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations," approved June 19, 1906.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 11 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the keeping of employment agencies in the District of Columbia where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations," approved June 19, 1906, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "at least six months from the date of revocation of such license" the words "every violation of any provision of this act, except as provided in section 10, shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$25, and in default thereof the person or persons so offending shall be committed for a period not to exceed thirty days, and this penalty shall also include such violations of section 10 for which no penalty is prescribed in said section 10."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHILD LABOR.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6364) to incorporate the National Child Labor Committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up the following Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Felix Adler, Francis G. Caffey, Robert W. de Forest, Edward T. Devine, Homer Folks, William E. Harmon, John S. Huyler, Mrs. Florence Kelley, James H. Kirkland, V. Everit Macy, Edgar Gardner Murphy, Isaac N. Seligman, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Paul M. Warburg, and John W. Wood, and their successors and associates, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia; that the name of such body corporate shall be National Child Labor Committee, and that by such name the said persons, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and adopt a constitution and by-laws, and shall have power to amend the same at pleasure: *Provided,* That such constitution or by-laws, or any amendments thereof, do not conflict with the laws of the United States and of the District of Columbia; and that they may use a common seal and alter and change the same at pleasure, and may take, receive, hold, and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the organization.

Sec. 2. That the objects of the said corporation shall be: To promote the welfare of society with respect to the employment of children in gainful occupations; to investigate and report the facts concerning child labor; to raise the standard of parental responsibility with respect to the employment of children; to assist in protecting children, by suitable legislation, against premature or otherwise injurious employment, and thus to aid in securing for them an opportunity for elementary education and physical development sufficient for the demands of citizenship and the requirements of industrial efficiency; to aid in promoting the enforcement of laws relating to child labor; to coordinate, unify, and supplement the work of State or local child-labor committees, and encourage the formation of such committees where they do not exist.

Sec. 3. That said corporation shall have a right to hold its meetings at any place in the United States as may be best suited or most advantageous for the carrying out of the purposes for which this corporation is formed.

Sec. 4. That said corporation shall not engage in any business for gain, the purposes of said corporation being educational and philanthropic.

Sec. 5. That this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT. Is it too late to raise the question of consideration?

The SPEAKER. It is not too late.

Mr. GARRETT. I raise the question of consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman raises the question of consideration upon this bill. The question is, Will the House consider the bill?

The question being taken, the House refused to consider the bill.

CERTAIN ALLEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for present consideration of the bill (S. 5565) to close certain alleys in the District of Columbia, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the consideration of this bill, and that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to explain the purpose of the bill. As I understand, it transfers the title of an alley from the District of Columbia to certain private owners.

Mr. BABCOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], who reported the bill.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the Clerk to read the letter from the Commissioners of the District, which explains the bill more fully than I can.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, May 5, 1906.

SENATOR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following on Senate bill 5565, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, "to close certain alleys in the District of Columbia," which you referred to them for report touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

A plat is inclosed showing the alleys proposed to be closed, which are in squares 330 and 547. The nature of the rights of the District and the United States in and to the alleys in the two squares are different. In square 330 the alley was dedicated when the square was subdivided into lots, and under the form of dedication the District of Columbia acquired merely an easement or right of way over the alley, the fee remaining in the abutting property. In the case of the alley in square 547 the United States holds the title in fee to the ground contained in the alley, as this was one of the alleys laid out in the square in the original subdivision of the city of Washington into streets, avenues, lots, and squares, and the title to the ground in these original alleys is the same as that in the streets of the city, namely, that the United States holds the title in fee.

In square 330 a portion of the alley is occupied by buildings belonging to a street railroad company, the area occupied by the buildings being shown in green on the plat. The portion of the square not occupied by buildings is fenced in and the alley does not physically exist, being merely shown as an alley on the records in the surveyor's office. The Commissioners know of no reason for further continuing this space as an alley, as its use would be necessary only to the street car

company, which occupies the whole square and which it is understood does not desire the alley. The Commissioners are therefore in favor of the first section of the bill as at present worded.

Square 547 is occupied by buildings of a street railroad company, as shown in green on the plat. The portion of the square not covered by buildings is inclosed by a fence, so that this alley does not physically exist, although it is shown on the records in the surveyor's office. The recorded alley contains 13,773 square feet, and as the title to the same is in the United States the Commissioners believe that the value of the ground contained in the alley should be paid by the owner or owners of the lots in the square before the alley is abandoned and closed. They therefore recommend that section 2 of the bill be amended by adding the following proviso thereto:

"Provided, That the present owner or owners of the lots in said square shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia the true value of the land contained in said alley as said true value shall be determined by the board of assistant assessors of the District of Columbia, the sum so deposited to be credited one-half to the United States and one-half to the District of Columbia; and upon such payment the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to convey the title to the land in said alley to such owner or owners (the said Commissioners being hereby vested with power and authority so to do)."

Also strike out the word "revert," in line 16, and insert in lieu thereof the words "be conveyed."

Also insert, after the word "of," in said line 16, the words "all of the lots in."

So that the said section 2 will read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to abandon and close all alleys in square No. 547, lying between O and P streets, Four-and-a-half street, and Delaware avenue SW., in the city of Washington, D. C., the land in said alleys to be conveyed to the present owner or owners of all of the lots in the said square: *Provided*, That the present owner or owners of the lots in said square shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia the true value of the land contained in said alley as said true value shall be determined by the board of assistant assessors of the District of Columbia, the sum so deposited to be credited one-half to the United States and one-half to the District of Columbia, and upon such payment the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to convey the title to the land in said alleys to such owner or owners (the said Commissioners being hereby vested with power and authority so to do)."

A bill amended as suggested herein is inclosed, and the Commissioners recommend the passage of the bill as amended.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,

President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,

Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,

United States Senate.

The Clerk read the following amendments recommended by the committee:

Page 2, line 1, insert before the word "the" the following: "which in no event shall be less than the average value of the abutting property."

Page 2, strike out all after the word "owners," in line 11, and insert the following: " : *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are hereby authorized to reject the appraisalment if in their opinion such appraisalment is less than the value of said property."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time; was read the third time, and passed.

CONNECTING PARKWAY BETWEEN SIXTEENTH STREET AND ROCK CREEK PARK.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 129) for the opening of a connecting parkway along Piney Branch, between Sixteenth street and Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, and I ask unanimous consent that the same may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill, and to consider the same in the House as in Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the bill read first.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, this is rather an important bill, and there is a considerable amount of money involved. This is a very thin House, and I believe that it should not be considered at such a time, and I will ask the chairman of the committee to withhold it until after the holidays. There is nothing pressing about the bill. It is a very important bill, and I think the House ought to know more about it. There are not many Members here to-day, and I would be glad to have it go over until after the holidays.

Mr. BABCOCK. I will yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] who has charge of the measure.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have no particular anxiety as to the immediate consideration of the bill. The bill was introduced a year ago and has been before the committee ever since. It has been recently amended and reported with a favorable recommendation. But in view of the size of the attendance of the House to-day, I will withdraw the bill from consideration to-day.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MICHALEK, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the reference of the bill (H. R. 22671) to provide for the investigation of the water resources of the United States was changed from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE PUPILS FROM SCHOOLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, which, with accompanying papers, was read, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[For message see Senate proceedings of this date.]

REPRINT OF A BILL.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the reprint of the bill (H. R. 22476) to amend the act to regulate commerce, so as to provide that publishers of newspapers and periodicals may enter into advertising contracts with common carriers and receive pay for such advertisements in transportation. The print has become exhausted.

The question was taken; and there was no objection.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, with Mr. BOUTELL in the chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

Removal of Intruders, Five Civilized Tribes: For the purpose of removing intruders and placing allottees in unrestricted possession of their allotments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$15,000.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question in regard to the last paragraph. This is with reference to the pay of \$15,000 for the removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes. Would that term "intruder" mean an Indian family?

Mr. SHERMAN. No; that refers to white people unlawfully upon the allotment of Indians.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Then suppose an Indian was living upon land belonging to his tribe and was demanding to have his lands allotted to himself. Would the Secretary use this money for the purpose of driving that Indian off that homestead?

Mr. CURTIS. No; it is not the purpose of this provision to remove Indians. The law provides a way for the settlement of a contest between Indians who claim the same allotment.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That is not what I was trying to get at. But this is what I am calling attention to: In the Choctaw country, Indian Territory, there are about 4,000,000 acres of land that the Secretary of the Interior by some kind of an order made to the Dawes Commission has reserved from allotment, and many of the Indians are now living on that land. They are asking the Secretary of the Interior to have these lands allotted to them. It is their home and has been from time immemorial. They were born there, and everything that they hold sacred is there. The Secretary is now refusing to allot 4,000,000 acres of these lands to these Indians; and I am not willing to vote money to take these Indians off these lands by force.

Mr. CURTIS. This item does not apply to them at all. The Indian has a right to make his own selection. If he refuses to make it within a given time, the Secretary or the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes has the right to make the selection for him.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is the gentleman from Kansas advised as to why the Secretary has made this order withdrawing this 4,000,000 acres of Choctaw lands from allotment?

Mr. CURTIS. I know nothing about that except what I have read in the newspapers.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I think it is an outrage that he should make such an order. I believe the Indians should have the lands allotted to them, as Congress has by law ordered him to do, and if I knew of some way by which I could reach him, I would do so by a resolution of some kind in the most drastic form.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Sac and

Fox Indians of the Missouri the sum of \$100,400, the balance of the amount due the tribe under the second article of the treaty of October 21, 1837 (7 Stat. L., p. 540), and said sum shall draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pay per capita to the Sac and Fox Indians of the Missouri tribe the said sum in the same manner as provided by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., p. 201);
In all, \$8,070.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out line 26, "in all, \$8,070," which is an error of the Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the completion of the Zuni dam and irrigation project in New Mexico, \$30,000.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, to go back a few lines, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if he thinks this language in lines 6 and 7, page 38, "see Arizona for 'support and civilization of the Apache, etc.' in Arizona and New Mexico," had not better be changed, so as to have named all of the Indians. I do not like the word "etc." The Indians referred to, I presume, are the Zuni and the Pueblo.

Mr. SHERMAN. The appropriation is made under the head of Arizona, and it is made in a way that covers the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. That reference is made on page 38 simply to show that it is cared for in another place.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Then the other place explains it?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.

The Clerk read as follows:

OSAGES. (TREATY.)

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, by direction of the committee, I offer the following amendment to follow the word "treaty," in line 15, page 43.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 43, after line 15, following the word "treaty," insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Osage tribe of Indians in Oklahoma the sum of \$69,120, the amount due the tribe under the sixth article of the treaty of June 2, 1825 (7 Stat. L., p. 153), being the value of 54 sections of land set apart by said treaty for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January 9, 1838, and said sum shall draw interest at 5 per cent per annum."

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, the interest on this sum has been paid annually under the treaty for a good many years to the Osage Indians. Under the act of last June we provided that all lands and all property of the Osage Indians should be segregated and placed to their credit, and that makes it necessary to make the appropriations so that can be carried out, and I will have printed in the RECORD a statement of the Secretary in reference to it.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. This, I understand, is in accordance with a treaty that has already been made; it is a treaty stipulation.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is a treaty stipulation and the money has never been appropriated. We have been paying them, as we have the right to do under the treaty, the interest. Now, in the bill of last June we provided the property should be segregated, and that makes necessary this appropriation.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is simply to carry out a treaty?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For clerical work and stationery in the office of the United States surveyor-general required on surveys within the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., \$500.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

After line 13, page 51, insert:

"To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to complete the payment for surveying the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., \$1,888.10, to be immediately available."

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. This amendment is simply to provide money to pay for a survey which has been made and the fund is short the amount stated, and I desire to print in the RECORD a letter to my colleague on this subject from the Department.

The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1906.

Hon. EBEN W. MARTIN,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, relating to the account of Orville H. Southmayd, United States deputy surveyor for sur-

veys within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., executed under contract No. 157, dated April 18, 1904, I have the honor to state that said account was examined and approved by this Office November 9, 1906, in the sum of \$3,903.04, and the same was transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his action.

Referring to the above account, in a letter to this Office, dated December 10, 1906, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs states:

"In connection therewith you are informed that the appropriation 'Surveying Pine Ridge and Standing Rock reservations,' available, and out of which you recommend payment, is exhausted, with the exception of \$2,014.94; and in view of said fact Mr. Southmayd's claim will be allowed by this Office for the amount of the appropriation available, and the balance, \$1,888.10, will be suspended until appropriation is made for same by Congress."

Contracts for the survey of lands within Indian reservations are made under the direction of this office, as authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, the appropriation for payment of same being under the supervision of the Indian Office.

From the statement quoted above, it appears that the appropriation to which contract No. 157 is chargeable has been exhausted with the payment of \$2,014.94 to Mr. Southmayd, leaving a balance of \$1,888.10 due him for work authorized and executed under his contract.

This is an equitable claim against the United States, and the above facts will be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, with recommendation that Congress be asked for a special appropriation to pay the same.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, Commissioner.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Department recommends the appropriation be made?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Has not this reservation heretofore been surveyed?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. No, sir; it was an original survey and completes the survey.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. How has the Indian Department heretofore ascertained where the Indian lands were without a survey?

Mr. SHERMAN. The survey has been completed, as I understood the gentleman from South Dakota to say, but there is a shortage in the payment therefor, and this comes in in the nature of a deficiency of \$1,800 to pay the balance that is due for work already completed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Then the reservation has heretofore been surveyed, if I understand it aright?

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. But not paid for?

Mr. SHERMAN. This is a little balance still due on the survey.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 53, line 24, strike out the word "five" and insert the word "seven;" so as to read "seven thousand dollars."

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Washington the occasion for offering this amendment?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The purpose for which I offer this amendment is in order to get \$2,000 additional to supply machinery for a sawmill on the Tulalip Indian Reservation. They have a sawmill on the reservation that was built in 1853, and the present machinery was put in about 1865. They have plenty of power and plenty of labor and they have timber growing on the reservation, and if this additional appropriation was made, so that they could have a sawmill installed, it would enable them to cut up their own timber and construct their own houses, and it would be not only a financial saving to the school, but it would also teach the Indians how to construct their own buildings and how to run a sawmill.

When the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was there last summer he investigated the matter personally and recommended it. I have a letter now from the Department recommending it.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was not estimated for.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. No; it was not estimated for.

Mr. SHERMAN. The appropriation here is what was asked for in the estimates. The Washington Indians are about as forward in civilization as any of the country. Why could not they construct their own sawmill?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. They only ask for sufficient to purchase the machinery. They do not ask that we construct a sawmill. It is simply \$2,000 for the purchase of machinery, and they will construct their own mill if the machinery is purchased.

Mr. SHERMAN. I understand the gentleman to say the Commissioner, after making a personal investigation, has communicated with him and asked that he present this amendment?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The Commissioner, after making a personal investigation, indorsed the proposition; but he was not in his office this morning when I called him up, but I have this letter from the Acting Commissioner—

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman need not read the letter. If he simply states that either the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner recommended this appropriation be made, it will be sufficient.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Both of them have recommended it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike out the word "treaty" in line 3, page 56. The word "treaty" ought not to be there. The provision following it is not a treaty provision.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the correction will be made by the Clerk.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we passed over a provision by unanimous consent.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Pages 9 and 10, and I desire to offer an amendment to the paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. JONES] offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment page 10.

After "treaty," line 1, insert "or who may have an interest in any allotment by inheritance."

In line 2, after "allotment," insert "or such inherited interest."

Line 5 insert "or heir."

Line 6, after "land," insert "or interest."

Line 9, after "title," insert "to the land or interest so sold."

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I will state that this amendment has been submitted to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. I consent to the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 23 for the purpose of offering an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] asks unanimous consent to return to page 23 for the purpose of offering an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 23, line 14, insert:

"The Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transfer from the clerks of the United States courts in the Indian Territory and their deputies, in their capacities as clerks and as ex officio recorders, to the proper State or county officials of the State of Oklahoma, when organized, all records, papers, and files now in the custody of said clerks and their deputies, and he is authorized to pay the necessary expense incident thereto out of the excess of emoluments earned by said clerks or as ex officio recorders of deeds and other instruments during the calendar years 1906 and 1907, notwithstanding the act of February 19, 1903 (32 Stat. L., p. 842)."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if the gentleman from Kansas can or will state to us what the probable amount of the funds would be that are proposed to be used for this purpose?

Mr. CURTIS. That is impossible to tell. They will simply pay for copying all the records that must be turned over to the officers of the new State, all of the probate records and all of the court records which must be turned over, and this authorizes the Attorney-General to have the work done and pay for it out of the fees that are now paid in to clerks and turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Has the gentleman any assurance that the amount will be sufficient to pay for this clerical work?

Mr. CURTIS. There is no question about that; there will be quite a large amount left. It will not take over 20 per cent.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is very necessary that this work be done and that the transfers be made properly, but I would rather appropriate the funds direct from the Treasury.

Mr. CURTIS. There will be plenty of money to cover the expense.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It seems to me it would be better legislation to let that money go under the old law where it was directed to go and let us make a direct appropriation.

Mr. CURTIS. Only a part of that goes into the school fund. The greater bulk of it goes into the Treasury now every year.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Into the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Would there be any difference in cost in taking it out of the Treasury direct and paying for it rather than doing it this way, taking it on the wing?

Mr. CURTIS. It was thought better to let the expense be paid out of the fees. I hope the gentleman will not object to the amendment.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. My object is to have the transfer made in the most direct manner.

Mr. CURTIS. There was no estimate made as to the cost of this transfer, and we thought it should be provided out of the fees, because there will be an ample amount of fees collected to pay all the expenses. We did not know just how much it would cost, and it would be almost impossible to estimate the cost.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. You have considered the matter fully, and believe that this is sufficient to cover the cost?

Mr. CURTIS. I believe it is ample.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asked me what proportion of the appropriation carried on page 7 of the bill, appropriating \$5,000 to pay for the transportation of Indian pupils to positions where they could receive remunerative employment, had been paid for the transportation of Alaskan Indians. I was not able to state at that time, because I had not the data before me, but yesterday evening I found that \$49 of the \$5,000 had been expended for it this year. His inquiry was how much had there been expended for this purpose in the last fiscal year. There was no such provision in the last appropriation bill, and up to date \$49 has been paid for the transportation of one Alaskan pupil this year to California, where a position was awaiting him.

I now move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with a recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOUTELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 22580, the Indian appropriation bill, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded upon the amendments? If not, the vote will be taken on the amendments in gross.

No separate vote was demanded.

The question was taken; and the amendments were agreed to in gross.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee appointments:

Mr. SAUNDERS, to the Committee on Elections No. 1 and Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. OVERSTREET of Georgia, to the Committee on the Territories and Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

Mr. RIORDAN, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Iowa and Sac and Fox tribes of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Kennebec River from the mouth to Gardiner, Me.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed, with accompanying illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17875) waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of W. W. Peirce, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 5555); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DIXON of Montana: A bill (H. R. 22883) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Bozeman, Mont.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22884) appropriating money for the survey and construction of a wagon road within the Yellowstone National Park—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DALE: A bill (H. R. 22885) to extend the time for the completion of the Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 22886) to provide for a public building at Mineral Wells, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 22887) for the improvement of upper Red River between Fulton, Ark., and Denison, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 22888) to authorize a buoy tender in the fifteenth light-house district—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 22889) for cleaning, clearing, and putting in navigable condition Red River above Fulton, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 22890) to better regulate the attendance of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress and refix their salaries—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 22891) for the maintenance of agricultural colleges in Congressional districts—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 22892) to equalize the salary of the deputy collectors and the deputy surveyors at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WANGER: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 46) providing for the printing of 4,700 copies of the Report on Russian Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War—to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 22893) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 22894) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Berry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEDE: A bill (H. R. 22895) granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 22896) granting an increase of pension to Leroy S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 22897) for the relief of Amanda Richards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22898) for the relief of Henry C. Prater—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22899) for the relief of Henry Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22900) granting a pension to John M. Liles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22901) granting a pension to Elizabeth May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22902) granting an increase of pension to

Edmond Ward, alias John Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22903) granting an increase of pension to William L. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22904) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22905) granting an increase of pension to Rufus White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22906) granting an increase of pension to James Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22907) granting an increase of pension to William Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22908) granting an increase of pension to William A. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22909) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Renchen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22910) granting an increase of pension to Major M. Virgin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22911) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Feters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22912) granting an increase of pension to William McGinnis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22913) granting an increase of pension to John Riddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22914) granting an increase of pension to Lemeul S. Hite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22915) granting an increase of pension to James McAlister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22916) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22917) granting an increase of pension to J. N. Formon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22918) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 22919) granting an increase of pension to Anne E. Duff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 22920) to authorize James Pitts to select land in lieu of land lost by means of the act of June 3, 1856, granting lands to certain railroad companies—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 22921) for the relief of Henry Metz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22922) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22923) granting an increase of pension to Horace K. Stille—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 22924) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hizer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22925) granting a pension to Pearl Newcomb—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 22926) granting a pension to Louisa Bartlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22927) granting an increase of pension to William A. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22928) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Boots—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22929) granting an increase of pension to John O. McNabb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 22930) granting an increase of pension to James E. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22931) granting an increase of pension to Shannon S. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 22932) granting an increase of pension to Bryngel Severson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 22933) for the relief of Joseph Labarge, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22934) for the relief of James Clarkson, of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22935) for the relief of Charles W. Howard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22936) for the relief of Bartholomew Buckley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22937) granting an increase of pension to Edward Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 22938) granting an increase of pension to Abram B. Herman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 22939) granting an increase of pension to Oley F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 22940) granting an increase of pension to William N. Bronson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 22941) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Davidson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 22942) granting an increase of pension to James L. Prentice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22943) granting an increase of pension to Wiley Kinnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22944) granting an increase of pension to John Wiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22945) granting an increase of pension to John Biesen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22946) granting an increase of pension to William F. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22947) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Sibert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22948) granting an increase of pension to William A. Stow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22949) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22950) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Poffenberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRESSER: A bill (H. R. 22951) granting an increase of pension to Alice E. Ragan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 22952) for the relief of Warren O. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22953) for the relief of the trustees of Laurel Seminary, now London Graded Common School, of London, Laurel County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22954) granting a pension to George W. Estep, alias Milton Pickles—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22955) granting an increase of pension to George B. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22956) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lemmert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22957) granting an increase of pension to James H. Carr, alias Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22958) granting an increase of pension to James McKelvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22959) granting an increase of pension to Abner Dicken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22960) granting an increase of pension to McKager Lawhorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22961) granting an increase of pension to William Thrasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 22962) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Baber—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLACK: A bill (H. R. 22963) granting an increase of pension to William Keenan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 22964) granting an increase of pension to Eudocia Arnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILHAMS: A bill (H. R. 22965) granting an increase of pension to John Pifer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22966) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester S. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22967) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Johns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22968) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Brodt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22969) granting an increase of pension to Martin A. Didion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 22970) for the relief of D. M. Sprague and William Tilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 22971) granting an increase of pension to McLin P. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 22972) granting a pension to Allen L. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22973) granting an increase of pension to John H. Girt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22974) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam W. Biddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22975) granting an increase of pension to John H. Renegar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22976) granting an increase of pension to Milton Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 22977) for the relief of A. G. Duncan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 22978) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 22979) to provide for the submission to the Court of Claims of the claims against the Mississippi Choctaws of Joseph W. Gillett, J. M. McMurty, W. N. Vernon, T. A. Bounds, William C. Thompson, sr., and the Tuskarora Land and Investment Company, assignee of James E. Arnold, for services rendered and expenses incurred in the matter of the claims of the Mississippi Choctaws to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22980) to provide for the final disposition of the enrollment of members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22981) to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Mississippi Choctaws, and making appropriation for expenses of their removal from Mississippi to Indian Territory, and for their enrollment and settlement in Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 22982) for the relief of Dorsey S. De Loatch—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 22983) granting a pension to Mary C. Leavens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22984) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22985) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bauerlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22986) granting an increase of pension to George W. Beeny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22987) granting an increase of pension to John D. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22988) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCALL: A bill (H. R. 22989) granting an increase of pension to Gardner W. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22990) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Lander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 22991) granting a pension to Martha S. Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22992) granting a pension to Thomas L. Darden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22993) granting an increase of pension to Emily Hebernia Trabue—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 22994) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Musgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 22995) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Y. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee (by request): A bill (H. R. 22996) for the relief of Michael Silke—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 22997) granting an increase of pension to Edmond D. Doud—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVIN: A bill (H. R. 22998) granting an increase of pension to James F. Cantrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22999) granting an increase of pension to Jennie D. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 23000) granting an increase of pension to George W. McKim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23001) granting an increase of pension to Louis M. Franklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23002) granting an increase of pension to Matthew G. McKelvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 23003) for the relief of the vestry of St. Peter's Church, of Beallsville, Montgomery County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23004) for the relief of the guards at the house of detention in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 23005) granting an increase of pension to Mattie C. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23006) to authorize the sale to and the purchase by the city of Hot Springs, Ark., of lot 3, block 115, in the city of Hot Springs, Ark., to be used in maintaining a fire company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SAMUEL: A bill (H. R. 23007) granting a pension to Michael S. Deitrick—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCROGGY: A bill (H. R. 23008) granting a pension to Jane Swisshelm Main—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23009) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Mary Galley for loss of real and personal property in 1864—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23010) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of John C. Galley for compensation for loss of personal property in 1864—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 23011) granting an increase of pension to Hans F. Hirte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 23012) granting an increase of pension to William Lance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23013) granting an increase of pension to William M. Aiken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23014) for the relief of the officers of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 23015) granting a pension to Elijah D. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 23016) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Mikesell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 22416) granting an increase of pension to Barbara E. Schwab—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Division No. 156, Order of Railway Conductors, against legislation to limit hours of labor by railway employees—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, on the subject of the relation of the French Government with the churches in that nation—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDRUS: Petitions of Charles D. Haton and the Jersey City Printing Company, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Paragraph, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Petition of the Macon News, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Louisa Berry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEDE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward G. Reynolds—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John Richards, Henry C. Prater, and Henry Tallor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of John M. Siles, Edward Ward, William L. Evans, Alonzo Davis, Rufus White, James Miller, William Thompson, William A. Morris, Joseph Ranchen, Major M. Virgin, Harrison Fettes, William McGinnis, Anna E. May, John Riddle, Lemuel S. Hite, James McAlister, and Cornelius Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary E. Ellis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of the Fishkill Daily Herald, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of Jonesboro Council, No. 111, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Granville Council, No. 22, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Petition of C. M. Day, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CALDER: Petitions of Virginia Dare Council, No. 79, Daughters of Liberty, and Benjamin Harrison Council, No.

61, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of the Clay County Fair Association, against free distribution of garden seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of Oakland (Pittsburg) Board of Trade, for increased pay for letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the metric system—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Estepp, alias Milton Pickles—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Pleasant Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry Lemmert, Henry Dicken, William Thrasher, McKager Lowhorn, Nathaniel J. Smith, Francis J. Taylor, Campbell Cowan, Margaret Nelson, John Sadler, Jonathan Kelley, and Aquilla B. Gilliland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Sloan Valley Council, No. 58, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ELLIS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Margaret Baber—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of the Lecheman Printing Company, of Kansas City, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Isaac G. McGibbon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Samuel Keller, Charles Sells, and Elizabeth L. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kings County, N. Y., for restoration of canteen at Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLACK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Keenan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, for legislation granting right to firms to make available for electric power purposes waters of the White River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Nance—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of Warren Shedd Post, No. 212, of Aledo, Ill., for bill granting additional pensions to prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of E. F. Case & Son, of Waterville, Mich.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of the Methodist Church of Cliffwood, N. J., urging passage of bill S. 7118, to limit effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and Territories in certain cases—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Adolph Lachwetz—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: Petitions of Excelsior Council, No. 108, and East End Council, No. 47, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Mizpah Council, No. 49, Daughters of Liberty, for restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LEVER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charlotte S. O. Neall—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of the National Fruit Growers, of St. Joseph, Mich., against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of the Monmouth Commercial Club, for improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Petition of Burke & Gregory, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Willa Fyffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of the citizens' committee of the District of Columbia on school affairs, showing operation of the public school system of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of American Council, No. 18, Daughters of America, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of Richmond Council, No. 19, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Bar Association of Seward, Alaska, for legislation creating a fourth judicial division of the court, with headquarters at Seward or Valdez—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAMUEL: Petition of Walmata Council, No. 73, Daughters of Liberty, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania: Petition of Sargeant Wiant Council, No. 399, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James O'Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of the Intelligencer, of Doylestown, Pa., against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILEY of New Jersey: Petition of citizens of East Orange and Orange, N. J., and members of the Woman's Club of Orange, against the duty on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Petition of the American, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1906.

Prayer by Rev. MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, D. D., missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Japan and Korea.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the Twentieth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 55. An act for the widening of Bladensburg road, and for other purposes;

S. 64. An act for the extension of Seventh street and Franklin street NE., and for other purposes;

S. 68. An act for the widening of a section of Columbia road east of Sixteenth street;

S. 133. An act authorizing the extension of Twenty-third street NW. to Kalorama road;

S. 2098. An act authorizing the extension of Second street NW. from Elm street north to Bryant street, of W street from its present terminus west of Flagler place to Second street, and of W street west of Second street eastwardly to Second street;

S. 2260. An act authorizing the extension of Meridian place NW.;

S. 5119. An act authorizing the extension of W and Adams streets NW.;

S. 5246. An act to provide for the extension of Genesee place and Summit place, District of Columbia; and

S. 5565. An act to close certain alleys in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 121. An act authorizing the extension of Seventeenth street NW.;

H. R. 128. An act for the opening of a connecting highway between Water Side drive and Park road, District of Columbia;

H. R. 5971. An act authorizing the extension of T street (formerly W street) NW.;

H. R. 7039. An act authorizing the extension of Prospect street NW.;

H. R. 8435. An act for the opening of Fessenden street NW., District of Columbia;

H. R. 10703. An act authorizing the extension of Monroe street NE.;

H. R. 10843. An act authorizing the extension of Kenyon street NW.;

H. R. 14815. An act for the extension of Harvard street, Columbia Heights, District of Columbia;

H. R. 14900. An act to extend Fourth street NE.;

H. R. 20069. An act for the opening of Macomb street NW., District of Columbia;

H. R. 21408. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the keeping of employment agencies in the District of Columbia where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations," approved June 19, 1906; and

H. R. 22580. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 158. An act granting an increase of pension to John Ord Gordon;

S. 2225. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel White;

S. 2380. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. Coad;

S. 4174. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Garland;

S. 4235. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan;

S. 4345. An act granting an increase of pension to J. Dillen Turner;

S. 4365. An act granting an increase of pension to Mathew Kerwin;

S. 4366. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Willhelmy;

S. 4695. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Mullen;

S. 4991. An act granting an increase of pension to Lyeurgus D. Riggs;

S. 5042. An act granting an increase of pension to Josephine S. Jones;

S. 5081. An act granting a pension to Lucy Florette Nichols;

S. 5402. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Lyon;

S. 5545. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Brannon;

S. 5547. An act granting an increase of pension to Hillary Beyer;

S. 5637. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hemmel;

S. 5710. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Daughenbaugh;

S. 5994. An act granting an increase of pension to John Dickey;

S. 6148. An act granting an increase of pension to James S. Whitlock;

S. 6151. An act granting an increase of pension to Mark Ham;

S. 6197. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Henry;

S. 6228. An act granting a pension to Betsey Hattery;

S. 6259. An act granting an increase of pension to Oakaley Randall;

S. 6339. An act granting an increase of pension to James Dearey;

S. 6521. An act granting a pension to Abbie J. Daniels; and

H. R. 22584. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BENSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of Eureka, Moline, Mineral, Franklin County, and Cherokee County, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GEARIN presented memorials of sundry citizens of Portland and Multnomah County, in the State of Oregon, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Camden,